

RUMANIAN TROOPS ONLY RETIRING TO BE RE-ORGANISED

Is Official Explanation; At
Full Strength Again In
Few Months

MORE REVERSES

Germans Storm East Trans-
sylvanian Positions, Cap-
turing 1,400 Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, December 29.—The Rumanian Premier, Mr. Bratiano, has issued a proclamation stating that the Rumanian army has only withdrawn in order to re-organise and will again be at full strength in a few months. It is still receiving munitions and war-material.

London, December 29.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communiqué reports: The advance of the enemy continues in Oltus Valley. Battles are proceeding for the domination of the heights east of Simeseo.

The enemy pressed back the Rumanians for a verve, north and south of Kasino River and west of Govesha. We repulsed attacks north of Rimnikul-Sarat, on the left bank of the Rimnikul and along the railway near Rimnikul-Sarat, as far as Boldu, near Filipesti station.

A German official communiqué states: We stormed some positions on the Transylvanian eastern front and took 1,400 prisoners, three cannon and eighteen machine-guns. We advanced as far as Dumitresti, twenty kilometers north-west of Rimnikul-Sarat and advanced and captured the positions between Rimnikul and the Bazaul River.

"On the 28th, we took 1,400 prisoners and three guns. We have captured Rachel, in the Dobrudja.

RULES FOR CONTROLLING HONGKONG SHIPBUILDING

Subject to Government Limita-
tions; Allow Latitude To
Fulfil Contracts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, December 30.—Regulations are gazetted relating to the control of ship-building and ship-repairing facilities, subject to governmental conditions and limitations. Where the fulfilment of any contract is interfered with by the necessity of compliance with these regulations, that necessity is a good defence in an action or proceedings.

NEUTRAL MAIL OPENED

A registered letter posted at Stockholm, Sweden, and addressed to THE CHINA PRESS, Shanghai, which came via Siberia, was opened by the Russian censor at Petrograd.

Supplies of Alcohol Are Worry to Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The Press Bureau announces: For the past three days, there have been continuous conferences in London between the British Government and M. Ribot, M. Thomas and other representatives of the French Government. After full discussion and in complete agreement, the Minister of Munitions has appointed a committee to consider the best means to secure adequate supplies of alcohol for war purposes and essential trades. The requirements for the munitions, transport and air services have greatly increased.

NEW BRITISH M.P.s.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The following Coalitionists have been returned unopposed: Sir William Collins for Derby; Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., Sheriff of Perthshire, for St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities.

D'Annunzio a Captain



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

Rome, November 10.—Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet idol of Italy and the man who is credited most with bringing about Italy's entry into the war, has been promoted to a captaincy as a result of heroic conduct in battle. D'Annunzio was commissioned a lieutenant in the flying corps when Italy entered the conflict. He has been commended several times for bravery, has been awarded the silver medal and has again been recommended for this honor. He was seriously injured in the right eye in an aeroplane skirmish last February and was decorated the following month for his services as an observer.

Greek Note Requests Entente Governments To Raise Blockade

Meanwhile, Royalists System-
atically Extirpating Sym-
pathy with Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The Greek Government has presented a Note to the Entente, requesting them to raise the blockade.

Telegrams from Venizelist headquarters in Salonica state that the Royalists are actively and systematically extirpating pro-Entente. Prominent persons of Volo have been submitted to indignities and voters who supported Venizelos at the last election have been arrested and their premises looted.

The Greeks in Egypt are enthusiastically supporting the Army of National Defence. The Provisional Government at Salonica is forming labor battalions.

SHANGHAI AMERICANS WILL HONOR ADMIRAL

Arrange for Big Reception At
Palace Hotel on Thurs-
day, January 4

Arrangements have been made for a big reception by the American community of Shanghai in honor of Admiral Winterhalter (Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet) and Mrs. Winterhalter. This will be held at the Palace Hotel, from 5 to 7 p.m., on Thursday, January 4. There will be dancing.

The reception will be under the auspices of the American Association of China, the American Bar Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American College Club, the American Co., S.V.C., the American University Club and the American Woman's Club.

CHINESE OBSERVE NEW YEAR

The new calendar of the Republic is ordered to be observed. There will be a general holiday and all business and governmental offices will be closed tomorrow.

Notice

Owing to New Year's Day falling on Monday, there will be no issue of THE CHINA PRESS on Tuesday morning. The next regular issue of the paper will be on Wednesday morning.

Somme's 3-Fold Objective Achieved, Says General Haig After World's Record Fight

Relieve Pressure at Verdun, Assist Allies Elsewhere
And Wear Germans Down; Sacrifice Compensated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—In a despatch of about 16,000 words, dated the 28th instant, General Sir Douglas Haig deals with "the bare outline of the importance of the occurrences" in the British part of the battle of the Somme, "one of the greatest, if not the greatest struggle which has ever taken place." He begins by explaining why the offensive was so long delayed, namely, because of the necessity for great numbers of men and munitions and also the fact that a large proportion of the officers and men were far from being fully trained.

For these reasons, the longer the offensive was delayed the better, but it became evident from the German attack at Verdun and the Austrian offensive in the Trentino that "the strain might become too great to be borne unless timely relief action was taken."

Sir Douglas Haig mentions the stupendous preparations necessary, including the accumulation of vast stores of all kinds near the front; the construction of new railways of different gauges; gun-emplacements, trench railways, dug-outs for ammunition, food, water and engineering material, scores of miles of deep communication trenches and the fact that numerous wells and borings had to be sunk and 120 miles of water-mains laid.

Three-fold Object

Sir Douglas Haig defines the three-fold object of the offensive as, first, to relieve the pressure at Verdun; second, to assist the Allies in other theaters of operations by stopping the further transfer of enemy troops from the west and, third, to wear down the strength of the enemy.

He then describes the actual operations, necessarily covering a good deal of the ground covered by his previous briefer despatches. He emphasizes that the three main phases of the battle were:

- (1) The considerable confusion and disorganization of the enemy's ranks caused by the attacks in the beginning of July.
- (2) The operations from July 14 to 17, which gave us the command of

the southern crest of the main plateau between Delville Wood and Bazentin-le-Petit, with the subsequent prolonged struggle for mastery, "in which, though our progress was slow and difficult, the confidence of our men in their ability to win was never shaken and by September 1 they had established a fighting superiority which has left its mark on the enemy."

(3) The phase in which we pushed down the slopes of the ridge and extended our flanks from Morval to Thiepval.

Everything Achieved

General Sir Douglas Haig claims that all the three objectives of the battle were achieved. "Any one of these results, in itself, would have justified the battle of the Somme. The attainment of all three amply compensates for the sacrifices made by ourselves and our allies, bringing us a long way towards final victory." He says that the fact that the strength of the enemy in November on the western front was greater than in July, despite the abandonment of the Verdun offensive, justifies the first two claims.

Regarding the third, Sir Douglas Haig admits that any statement must depend to some degree on estimates. Nevertheless, there is sufficient evidence to show beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were considerably higher than those of the Allies, while, morally, the latter's advantage was greater.

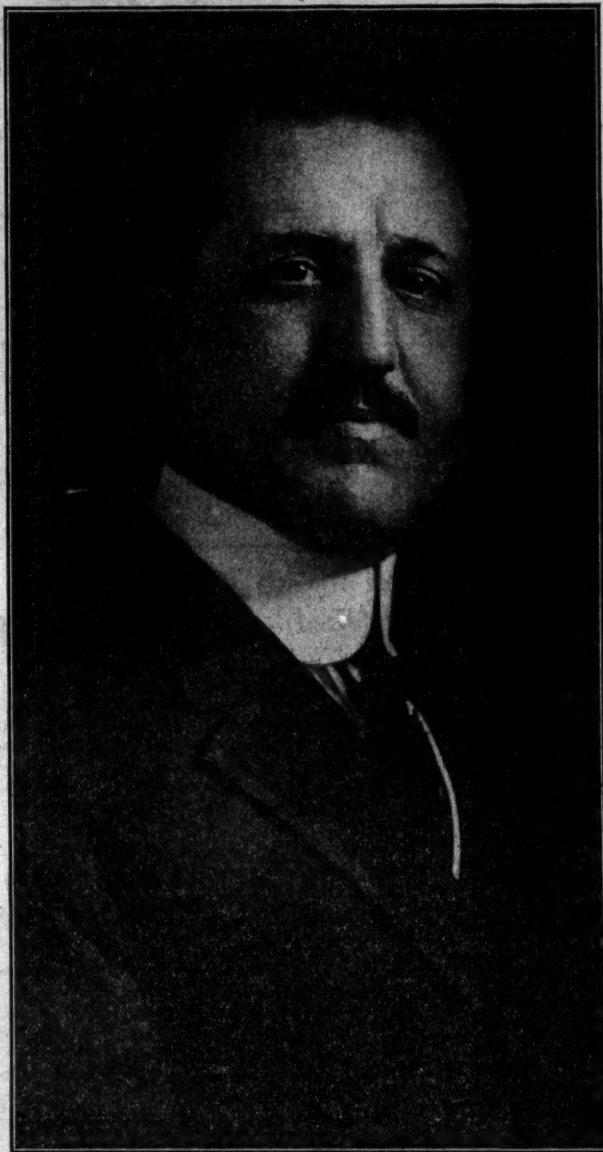
Four-fifths of the enemy's divisions on the western front were thrown successively into battle, some twice and some three times and undoubtedly towards the end of the operations the enemy's power of resistance had very seriously diminished. "These results by troops, the vast majority of whom have been raised and trained during the war, constitute a feat of which the history of our nation contains no equal."

German Power Not Broken

General Sir Douglas Haig concludes: "The power of the enemy is not yet broken, nor is it possible to estimate the period before the objects for which

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Russia Will Fight on Until Germany Quits, Declares W. H. Williams After Visit



Mr. W. H. Williams, one of the founders and Treasurer of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, who arrives in Shanghai today.

Treasurer of Gaston, Williams And Wigmore Has Concluded Three Months' Business Trip Through Tsar's Empire

Mr. W. H. Williams one of the founders of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, of which firm he is treasurer, will arrive in Shanghai this morning on the French Mail liner Athos.

The Far Eastern Division of "G. W. W." is in the hands of Messrs. Keegan and Rosencrantz who have opened headquarters in Japan and China. Their offices in Shanghai are in the new Union Building, No. 4 The Bund.

Speaking of Mr. Williams' trip to Japan, the Japan Advertiser of Dec. 20 says:

Mr. Williams gave to The Advertiser yesterday an exclusive interview on the plans his corporation has in view for the Far East. He also gave an interesting sketch of conditions in Russia, of which he is qualified to speak. His company is doing an enormous business in Russia, and Mr. Williams came to Japan a few days ago by way of Vladivostok after spending more than three months in the Tsar's Empire. He left New York for Petrograd in August, and is now on his way back to America. He will spend several days in Japan.

Russia Last to Back Out

Naturally Mr. Williams was asked about Russia's attitude on peace, and the chances that a separate peace will be concluded between Petrograd and Berlin.

"The last one of the Entente Powers to back out of the Alliance will be Russia," he answered emphatically.

"Russian opinion in regard to the war is unanimous. The Russian people are solid for continuing the struggle until victory is won. There is discontent in Russia, but this discontent is engendered by internal trouble; not by any desire to discontinue the fight. It is discontent with their own people, brought on

by internal political strife. It is not unlike the political opposition to the Government in England. The relations of political parties in a country are no index to the attitude of that country to the world situation.

On internal issues the Russians may be divided. On the big external issue, the war, they are of one mind—to fight until Germany is beaten.

Russia Not Starving

"Several absurd ideas of conditions in Russia have found their way to Japan. One is that Russia is starving. The idea of a food-regulated Russia is absurd. But Russia is not suffering. The Russians are deprived of many things, naturally, but a man can live as well in Petrograd as he can in Tokio. Imported goods are at almost prohibitive prices, but the real necessities of life, produced in Russia, are not unreasonably high-priced for a country that is at war."

Mr. Williams' company has been doing big business in Russia. One of the results of his recent trip through that country was the conclusion of a credit of \$2,500,000 to the Zemstvo the organization of the big public bodies of the Empire. This credit is extended this body by Gaston, Williams and Wigmore to enable the Russians to pay for goods purchased in the United States. Most of these goods are automobiles, tractors and machinery. The credit is for 90 days with five renewals, secured by Russian securities. This is only one of a number of contracts for other very large deals have been made by him in Russia.

Plans in Far East

Turning to the Far East, Mr. Williams told in a general way of his company's plans in this market. "Gaston, Williams and Wigmore is in the Far East to stay," he said. "Like every other import and export house we want our share of the business, but we are not aiming to do any more

(Continued on Page 3)

ALL SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES JOIN IN EFFORT FOR PEACE

Norway and Denmark Now
Associated in Support
Of Mr. Wilson

DOOMED TO FAIL

Is Volkszeitung's Opinion,
As Entente Won't Ac-
cept German Terms

FRENCH SOLIDITY

Socialists Scout Offer, Say-
ing Must Continue Na-
tional Defence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, December 28.—Sweden, Norway and Denmark have each sent a Note to the belligerents, containing an expression of the strongest adherence of Scandinavia to President Wilson's proposals. They consider that they would be wanting in duty to their peoples and humanity if they failed to support any action contributing to end the ever-growing moral and material sufferings and losses entailed by the war.

Amsterdam, December 29.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung says that there are indications that the efforts for peace will be unsuccessful, because the Entente will not accept the German conditions, namely, that there shall be no discussion concerning the responsibility for the war and there shall be no subjection of Germany.

Paris, December 28.—The National Congress of French Socialists has passed a resolution scolding Germany's Peace Note and emphasising that the Allies must vigorously continue their effort for national defence.

Rome, December 28.—The Republican Party has issued a manifesto urging the continuation of the war until the aspirations of the nation have been satisfied.

London, December 28.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, a member of the British War Cabinet and Leader of the Labor Party, interviewed, said: "I came to Paris to renew to French democracy the formal engagement of the British workmen and people to pursue the war which has been thrust upon us to final triumph, disregarding the hypocritical maneuvers of our enemies. The British people have made up their minds to suffer all sacrifices to attain their end, from which nothing will turn them."

Tsar's Proclamation

Petrograd, December 27.—The Emperor of Russia, in an order to the army and navy, says: "The strength of the enemy is apparently waning and that of the Allies continually growing. Germany feels that her complete defeat and retribution are near."

"As, when her war strength was superior, she suddenly declared war, now, feeling her weakness, she suddenly offers peace, particularly desiring to begin the negotiations before her military talent is exhausted. Simultaneously, she is creating a false impression of strength by a temporary success in Rumania, who is inexperienced in modern warfare."

"But the Allies now, in their turn, are able to negotiate peace at a time favorable to themselves. This time has not arrived. The enemy have not yet been driven out of the occupied provinces and the attainment by Russia of the tasks created by the war of regaining Constantinople and the Dardanelles and the creation of a free Poland are not yet guaranteed."

"Who dares to think that he who began the war shall have the power to conclude it when he chooses? Peace is only possible after the enemy have been driven out from our borders and have given real guarantees for a permanent peace."

The Weather

Weather probably improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 45.7 and the minimum 38.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 61.2 and 46.4.

MORE OF SOMME LINE TAKEN OVER BY BRITISH

Germans Not Allowed Moment's Peace, Though 'Tommies' Call It 'Off-Season'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—A French war-correspondent indicates that the taking over by the British of a new portion of the Somme front was completed during Christmas. Although no operations on a big scale on the British front are at present being carried out, yet the Germans are never given a moment's peace.

La Liberté's correspondent on the British front relates that never a day elapses without a raid on the German lines inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and keeping the Germans continually on tenterhooks, never knowing where the next blow will fall. The result of this harassing has exceeded all expectations.

Besides raids, the British artillery fire grows ever heavier. Big guns are unceasingly showering shells behind the enemy's front, particularly on the lines of communication, seriously hampering the supply services. "And this is what the Tommies call the off-season!"

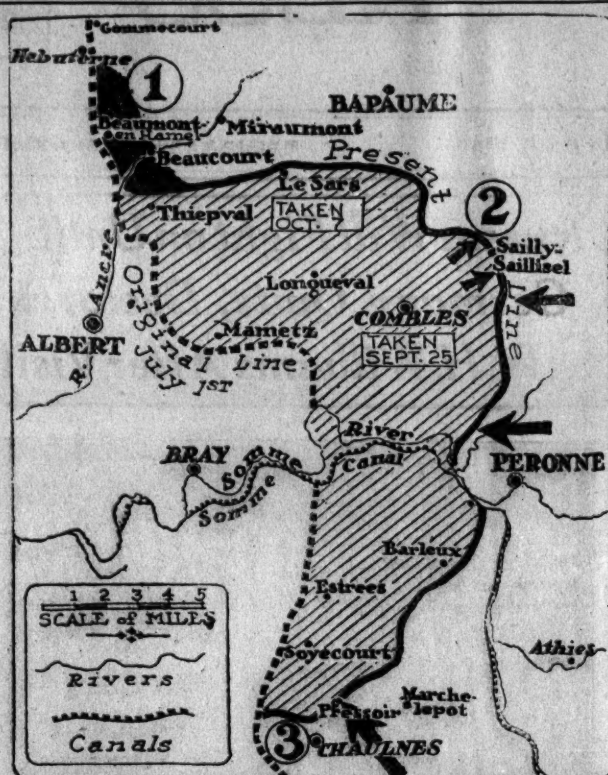
General Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We made a successful raid eastward of Le Sars. The enemy's trenches were found to have been greatly damaged by our artillery bombardment. We repulsed an attempted raid eastward of Armentières. There were intense reciprocal artillery bombardments southward of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Beries.

A German official communique claims that they penetrated the French second and third lines on Hill 304 and the southern slopes of Mort Homme, took 222 prisoners and repulsed counter-attacks.

Paris, December 29.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: After an intense bombardment, the Germans strongly attacked on a front of over three kilometers, extending from west of Hill 304 to east of Mort Homme Hill. The attack was broken by our fire and only some fractions of the enemy penetrated a trench south of Mort Homme.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 27th.

British Advance in Somme Region



In this general view of the battlefield of the Somme, the numeral 1 and arrow mark the point of the new British offensive, which began on November 15, and has pushed in the German lines on both sides of the Ancre, it is announced, for more than a mile.

No. 2 marks the point where the French attacks have been answered by German counter-attacks, extending from Les Boeufs, northeast of Comblès, to a point a little north of the Somme. No. 3 marks the direction of the opening of the German counter offensive, later extending to the north bank of the Somme. Paris reports the German counter-attacks had only slight, local success.

China's Laohsikai Offer is Rejected

French Insist on Settlement On
Terms Arranged By Sir
John Jordan

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, Dec. 30.—The French Government has rejected the counter-proposals made by Wu Ting-fang about Laohsikai and allegedly insists upon a settlement in accordance with the proposals of Sir John Jordan.

Vice President's Advice

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Dec. 29.—Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has jointly with the Military and Civil Governors of twenty-one provinces wired a lengthy message to Peking about the present political situation which may be summarised as follows:—

1.—To the President:—They require the President to reject those who have caused friction between the office of the President and of the Cabinet and to employ competent and wise officials in place of them.

2.—To the Premier:—They require the Premier to plan and carry out the necessary measures of military and financial administration, and also to properly deal with foreign affairs and they also warn the Premier not to take any rash measure in dealing with banknotes of the Bank of China.

3.—To the Parliament:—They accuse Parliament of having always disputes amongst the members, not having any useful results and also having acted beyond its authority by interfering in executive affairs and say that if such conduct is continued the state will be led into a very dangerous position.

Thus they have cautioned the President, the Premier and the Parliament.

The attitude and the views of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang have attracted much attention among Chinese and foreigners in Peking who construe the message to the desire to maintain the status quo of the present Government.

Chinese Press Reports

Republican Daily News:—The Government has finally consented to refund the debt of the late General Hwang Hsing which he had incurred in connection with movements for the interest of the State.

New Shunpao:—On December 29 snow fell at Hangchow to a depth of over three feet and it is still falling.

National Herald:—Sun Pao-chi, the Director General of the Shuiwu-chu, has left Peking for Shanghai.

CHINESE BANK STOPS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, December 29.—Owing to speculation in subsidiary coin, one Chinese bank has suspended payment. Its liabilities total \$250,000 and its assets \$40,000. It is feared that two or three other Chinese banks will follow suit. The outlook for the Chinese New Year is depressing.

OVER 300 LIVES LOST IN CHEFOO DISASTER

According to the latest report from Chefoo there were over 400 passengers and crew on board the ill fated steamer Hankaku Maru, of whom only about 50 persons have been saved. Thus over 300 persons have been drowned in the disaster, of whom over 200 are Chinese.

Girl Finishes Third In Oratorical Contest

The Chinese oratorical world was surprised yesterday at the Annual Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest which was held at the Kiangsu Educational Association. Miss Yang Shih-yao, a girl of eighteen, captured the third honor. She represented the Cheng Tung Girl School. Her subject was "The duties of an educated girl." She showed admirable training and her speech made a very good impression. Out of the twenty-six speakers two were girls. Nine were chosen for the final including Miss Yang. The first honor was awarded to Mr. Loh Liang-chu of Nanking University. He won the first prize last year in the same contest. A St. John's boy, Liu Tso-hui, was second. The prizes were given by Mr. Huang Yen-pel, President of the Educational Association, who presided. The judges were Messrs. David Yui, H. K. Chow and S. S. Chow.

SYDENHAM RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 29.—Lord Sydenham has resigned from the Air Board.

SELF-FEEDING

The kind that

Keep The Fire Going.

Made by

Scutard Robertson

ON SALE AT

Mustard & Co.

22 Museum Road.

STOVES - STOVES

This Is The LAST DAY OF 1916

the day for making resolutions for the
New Year, and the day for taking
stock of one's financial position.

THE BEST RESOLUTION

to make is to decide to secure one of the
most IMPORTANT ASSETS it is
possible for anybody to possess, and
that is, some

LAND

in the International or French Settlements.

As a resident in this great and growing
city, it must be obvious to you that to
buy land for investment purposes, is the
safest way to make use of some of your
surplus capital, for your purchase MUST
increase in value.

BUT BUY NOW

before the advance comes.

We are specialists in land. It will
cost you nothing to consult us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road

Amusements

Tonight at the Apollo the colossal New York Hippodrome film "America" will be repeated. Signor Cokkini, from the Grand Opera, Milan, will be heard in selections from famous grand operas and Pathe's French, British and American gazettes, besides a good run of comedy films, will be screened.

Beginning tomorrow, two more episodes of the sensational photo-play "The Iron Claw" will be shown. Signor Cokkini will give a new program and the new British and American gazettes will go on. On New Year's Day there will be a special matinee at which every person will be given a toy balloon.

The Victoria Theater presented a complete change of program last night. Miss Rose Berry, the popular vaudeville star, appeared in new songs and new piano selections. A good selection of comedy films as well as a special War Graphic were screened. On Monday by request "Midnight at Maxim's" will be shown and from Tuesday to Thursday a special Maud Allan film revealing the noted dancer in her most famous creations.

At the Olympic, besides the thrilling marine detective drama in three parts called "The Port of Doom" there will be new comedies and new war graphics, the whole making up a most attractive holiday entertainment.

At the Towa Cinema, three more episodes in the exciting photo-play "The Diamond From the Sky" are offered. This serial is attracting and holding large crowds. New Keystone and other comedies are announced.

Week of Prayer

The Shanghai Branch of the World's Evangelical Alliance is observing the Universal week of Prayer. At Union Church from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. daily, beginning tomorrow and continuing to Saturday. The leaders of the meetings and general topics for prayer are as follows:—

Monday—Rev. Joshua Vale, Thanksgiving and Humiliation.

Tuesday—Rev. Ernest Box, The Church Universal.

Wednesday—Rev. C. L. Boynton, Nations and their Rulers.

Thursday—Rev. Evan Morgan, Foreign Missions.

Friday—Rev. R. T. Bryan, D. D., Families, Colleges, Schools and the Young.

Saturday—Rev. A. L. Wernshuis, Home Missions and the Jews.

Chekiang's Police Trouble Is Growing in Seriousness; Train Seized Near Ningpo

Vice-President Sends Official to Investigate; Really
Clash Between Military and Governor

The trouble in Chekiang Province growing out of the appointment of a new Provincial police chief seems to be taking a more serious turn than was expected. Following the resignations of a number of high military officials, and the strike of the police force, a train is reported to have been seized somewhere between Hangchow and Ningpo. The following news-letters from our Hangchow correspondent tell of the developments. A special emissary sent by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to conduct an investigation passed through Shanghai yesterday.

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, December 28.—One cannot intelligently understand the incident over the appointment of the new Police Chief closely followed by the strike of the local police and the resignation of nearly all the leading military officers here, unless one follows the trend of events connected with the provincial military administration since the Declaration of Independence here in April. The question as it stands now is not between the members of the police force and their new chief, but between the military officers and the Governor General, T. T. Lu, who is also the acting Civil Governor.

The situation is serious in so far as there apparently is no immediate solution for the present deadlock caused by the resignations of these high officers. Up to now Peking has not sent any word in reply to the resignations. There is no doubt but that the men in the capital are at a loss as to how the question here could be quietly settled.

Governor Resigns

In the circumstances the Governor General has found it expedient to hand in his resignation to Peking. The local assembly and the Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Association at a conference last night decided to request General

Chang Tsai-yang, Commander of the 2nd Division, and General Chow Feng-chi, Chief of Staff, to take charge respectively for the present of the duties of the Military Governor and the Civil Governor. It is anticipated that they will assume the duties at once in order to maintain the situation.

Chekiang is one of the few provinces that enjoy a continued enlightened and peaceful administration and, in fact, in the opinion of many noted scholars and publicists, deserves the reputation of being a model province. Why, then, this unexpected and sudden storm in the hitherto quiet sea. The men on the streets do not know and do not care.

There is always a long story behind an incident of this kind. Soon after the Declaration of Independence in April General Lu became the Military Governor of this province at the invitation of his military colleagues. The Governor, however, has since resorted to measures which have not been acceptable to his one-time colleagues who are now serving under him. The appointment of a new Police Chief to displace General Hsia Ting-hou, one of the officers who brought about the Declaration of Independence, forms the climax which explains the present situation.

Stand by Police Chief

The men who sent in their resignations would not endorse the removal of the old Police Chief, who has been known for his splendid work in the maintenance of order during the stormy days of the second and third revolutions. These high officers consider, it is said, that the step they took in sending in their resignations is imperative in view of the unpleasant situation created by the Governor General in removing a meritorious officer without their knowledge and apparently without any cause whatever except to accommodate his confidant who was

appointed to take the vacated post of Police Chief.

The soldiery is well under control. What Peking will have to say in the matter remains as interesting a question as it was two days ago. Probably the best that could be done to maintain order in the present difficult circumstances has already been done by the officers locally. It will be wise to let them patch up the case themselves without any interference from without.

Nominees Refuse Office

Hangchow, December 29.—Your correspondent has just been informed that General Chang Tsai-yang and General Chow Feng-chi have definitely refused to accept the request made by the Provincial Assembly, the Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Association to take charge of the duties of Military Governor and Civil Governor. Owing to the circumstances leading to the present crisis these two gentlemen consider it expedient to refuse the offer generously made by the representatives. They have, however, promised to maintain order in the city.

The Governor General decided to resign his position as the civil and military head. At a conference at which were present President of the Local Assembly, Mr. Sheng Ting-hou, and Vice-Chairman of the Senate, Mr. C. T. Wang and other local celebrities it was decided that it would be best that General Chow, Chief of Staff, be requested to assume temporarily the duties of the Military Governor and that Hon. Mr. Wang Wen-ching, Commissioner of General Affairs, act for the present as the Civil Governor. This arrangement, it is believed, will meet with the approval of the public.

Meanwhile the military party here is considering the advisability of requesting General Chiang Tseng-kwei, formerly Tufu of this Province, to take over the responsible duty of the Governor General here. Most of the high officers express the hope that Peking will see fit to appoint General Chiang to the post vacated by General Lu.

Peking has just wired to Hangchow disapproving the resignations sent by eight high military officers and exhorting them to endeavor to maintain the situation. With the retirement of General Lu and with all the officers remaining at their posts it is believed that Chekiang will enjoy an administration character-

ed by an harmonious co-operation among the personnel entrusted with the well-being of this rich and enlightened province and by a unity of purpose directed for its continued progress.

The situation otherwise is normal and there is nothing to indicate that it will be marred by unpleasant disturbances. The military officers and the police authorities are to be congratulated for the order and peace they have maintained during these days of adverse and peculiar circumstances.

Russia Will Fight Till Germany Quits

(Continued from Page 1)

or any less than any other house. We will not make competition except on fair, business lines. We will not over-extend on under-extended credits. We hope to establish Gaston, Williams and Wigmore as one of the big concerns in this hemisphere.

"Our work in Paris, London and Petrograd has shown that we have ability; otherwise we could not have done the business during that last year that our books show. We expect to use the same energy to establish ourselves here.

"As soon as our business in this part of the world warrants it, we will bring goods to the Far East in our own steamers." We are not out to compete with other lines, and when we have full cargoes for the Orient we will ship them in our own boats. We are in the enviable position of being able to deliver without regard to the condition of the freight market. We have eleven steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 53,000 flying our flag; and four more vessels, totalling 15,000 tons will be ready next June. Some of these vessels will be placed in the Far Eastern service.

Surprised by Japan

"In all my travels I was never more agreeably surprised than on my arrival in Japan," continued Mr. Williams. "The country is so far different from my expectations. It reminds me of a beehive—an industrious nation, each member working in his own way, but contributing to the whole big production."

Reverting to the situation in Russia, Mr. Williams said that while in places there was uneasiness it was always in regard to other localities. In Vladivostok, for instance, the people were worried by the feeling

that Petrograd might not be willing to fight to the end, while in Petrograd, it was reports of poor spirit in Moscow that caused fears. But a trip through the whole country, he said, showed that the Russian people wanted to continue the war, were sure that they would win the war, and that their only fears were that some faction or some agency would prevent Russia from remaining in the struggle until the final victory is won.

ALLIED AIRMEN BUSY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 28.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Thirteen British naval aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on the blast-furnaces at Dillingen. French aeroplanes heavily bombed the railway-stations at Montmedy and Pierrepont, east of Longuyon, the factories at Thionville and Jœuf, in the Briey coal-field and the blast-furnaces at Rombach and Hagondangy. Two dirigibles bombed the factories at Hagondangy and the iron-works at Neuquikchen.

PORTUGUESE VICTORY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lawrence Marques, December 27.—The Portuguese have occupied the posts at Nangadi and Matchemba, the Germans retiring to the left bank of the River Rovuma, where the Portuguese are in possession of a factory.

CONSTIPATION is DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health. Of all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seehuen Road, Shanghai.

YOUR PORTRAIT

Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

Burr 2 Broadway

CANADIAN COMPULSION IF NECESSARY—BORDEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, December 28.—The Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, has declared that he would adopt conscription if necessary.

BIG SCOTTISH COMBINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 29.—The amalgamation is announced of the Scottish firms of David Colville & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell, Glasgow, steel-makers and Archibald Russell, Ltd., of Glasgow, coal-owners, who together employ 14,000 workmen.

British Shipbuilding Acceleration Debated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, December 29.—The Shipping Controller has appointed an advisory committee, composed of shipbuilding experts, to consider the acceleration of shipbuilding and the general administration of the new merchant shipbuilding program which is to be undertaken by the Shipping Controller.

LONDON'S RECORD FOG

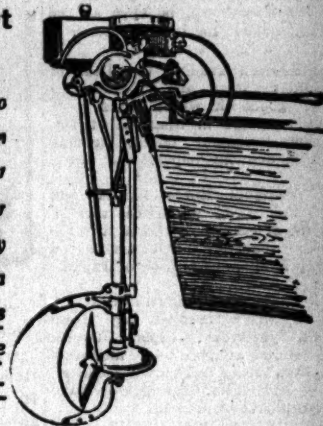
(Reuter's Service)
London, December 28.—There was the thickest fog for years in London yesterday evening. All street traffic was stopped and the train services disorganized.

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER
MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport
and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable
Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

APOLLO THEATRE

FOR MONDAY

Programme for January 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

"THE IRON CLAW"

The most sensational serial photo-play ever shown.

In 20 Episodes of 2 Parts each, featuring

PEARL WHITE

CREIGHTON HALE

SHELDON LEWIS

Tomorrow night, showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled—

"The Hooded Helpers" and

"The Stroke of Twelve"

SIGNOR COKKINI

Tenor from the Grand Opera of Milan, in New Operatic Selections.

Pathe's British and American Gazettes

depicting latest events of interest.

"Snob, the Tamer"

Laughable Comedy.

"How to Kidnap Miss Daisy"

Starlight Comedy.

SPECIAL "BALLOON" MATINEE on NEW YEAR'S DAY, 3 P.M.

When a balloon will be given free for each ticket of admission purchased.

FOR FRIDAY

Commencing Friday, January 5th.



CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a

Screaming

Two-Part Comedy

entitled

"A Night In The Snow"

All the Chaplin films shown in Shanghai have been funny—very funny, but this is REALLY the funniest of all.

DO NOT MISS

seeing Charlie at his best, as a "Rogue" and a "Real Gentleman."

News Brevities

The big social event of this week will be the dance given by the American Co. S. V. C., on Saturday, January 6, the anniversary of the founding of the company. The previous announcement, that these dances are limited to "Americans and their families" does not by any means exclude American bachelors. The committee hopes that all the Americans will attend. Special music has been obtained and novel arrangements made for insuring the success of the occasion.

The Commercial Press is publishing a new map and plan of Shanghai in seven parts. The first sheet has now come to hand. It deals with the central business section of the city, from Soochow Creek to Avenue Edward VII and from the Bund to the Race Course. The colors are blue, red and black. The lettering is entirely in Chinese. The plan shows the important places and large business houses. In addition there are shown the tram lines and their section points. This is the first work of its kind in Chinese and the sheets are to be sold at a very low price.

Today at 1 p.m. the annual inter-collegiate oratorical contest will take place at the Kiangsu Educational Association.

Montre's not opening on Monday, January 1, the plan for the pantomime "Puss in Boots" will be open at the Lyceum Theater for that day only.

The Eastern Trading Co., Ltd., of 13 Kikiang Road, are advertising a line of goods in which there is a serious shortage in Shanghai today, i.e. Ferro-Prussiate paper, tracing linen and drawing paper.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., announce that a shipment of Scripps-Booth 25 h. p., 4-cylinder roadsters will arrive on January 3, by the Empress of Japan.

The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Nankin, which arrived here from Hankow yesterday, reports twelve hours snow at Nanking, moderate north-east breeze and cloudy weather, and the N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru aground at Woosung.

The Anglo-American Shoe Co. are holding a special bargain sale this week. Ladies and gentlemen who want first class footwear at low prices will do well to take advantage of the opportunity.

The St. John's University Inter-Company Competition Drill, Inspection, and Review of the Students' Battalion, together with a Boy Scout Exhibition, will be held on the University Grounds, on Saturday afternoon, January 6, 1917, at 2.30 p.m. Captain S. A. Ransom, American Co. S.V.C., will act as Reviewing Officer and Judge of the Competition.

H. S. Honigsberg and Co., in an advertisement in this issue, announce that they have accepted the agency for the whole of China, for that most popular car, the Buick. They will, however, carry on the agency for the Studebaker car, as heretofore.

Owing to Shanghai being one of the most important cities, Gen. Yang Shanteh, Military Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, is not allowed to resign to attend his dead mother's funeral in Anhui. But he is given one month's leave to mourn his mother at the Arsenal.

Mr. Fred Barton, manager of the Asiatic Branch of Geo. Borfeld and Company, of New York City, was taken yesterday morning from the Kalee Hotel to the General Hospital, where, after an X-ray examination, it was found that he was suffering from an internal growth and will have to undergo an operation within a few days.

Latest Photograph Of
Gen. von Falkenhayn

GEN. VON FALKENHAYN.

This is the latest photograph of General von Falkenhayn, who co-operated with Mackensen against the Rumanians on the Austrian frontier. It was von Falkenhayn who led the armies which drove the Rumanians out of Austria after their early victories. Von Falkenhayn formerly was Chief of the Great General Staff, the post now filled by Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

The American Woman's Club
Acknowledges Christmas Gifts

The Philanthropic Committee of the American Woman's Club, being unable personally to acknowledge the contributions of various kinds brought to their "Christmas Gift Party," takes this means of thanking most heartily the American community for its generous response to the Club's appeal. The Committee very much regrets that all the Club members were not privileged to share in the joy of the distribution.

Grateful acknowledgment should be given Markt and Co. who put at the disposal of the Committee two of their Ford cars for the distribution of the gifts.

Among those who received Christmas Cheer were Chinese children in the following hospitals: St. Luke's, St. Elizabeth's, Shantung Road, and the Margaret Williamson; also those in the Institution for the Chinese Blind, The Children's Refuge, The Door of Hope, The Foreign Children's Home and the Foreign

Women's Home, The Riosha Mission, as well as several foreign and Chinese families and individuals.

A portion of the gifts were turned over to the King's Daughters for use in their work.

The joy and appreciation with which the presents were received met in full measure the spirit of Christmas friendship in which they were given.

Those who had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Brigham-Chisholm at the last meeting of the Club, when, as one of the guests of honor, she brought such charming greetings from her home club, are looking forward with much pleasurable anticipation to hearing her again on Tuesday, when she will take up the subject of Box Furniture, of which she is the inventor and will have photographs illustrating every phase of her fascinating subject. The tea hostesses on this occasion will be Miss Mayhew and ladies of the Y.W.C.A.

New Year Holidays
Are Ushered In

(Continued from Page 1)

The Directors and Secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. from 10 a.m. to noon.

On Thursday, the American community will give a reception to Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter.

The big event for tomorrow evening will be the basketball game at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium between the Helena and Red Sox, the two crack organizations, with preliminary exhibitions by other teams. Admission is forty cents.

The American Woman's Club meets at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, to hear a talk by Mrs. Brigham Chisholm.

On that evening also, there will be another performance of "Puss in

Boots" and others on the 4th and 6th.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Sunday after Christmas (December 31). 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Morning Prayer (Plain) in Lady Chapel. 11 a.m. Special Service of Prayer, Thanksgiving and Resolve; Hymns 156, 166, 607, 274. Te Deum, Walmisley in D. Preacher, the Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Catechism. 6 p.m. Service of Christmas Carols.

Wednesday (January 3). 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. War Intercession. 6 p.m. Mission Service with Intercessions. Preacher, The Rev. W. H. Price.

St. Andrew's Church.—1st. Sunday after Christmas. Day of Prayer, Thanksgiving and Resolve. 8.00 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 Matins. Hymns, 61, 288, 289, 165. 3.00 Children's Service. 6.00 Evensong and

Carol Service. 11.30 Midnight Service Circumcision (New Year's Day), January 1. 8.00 Holy Communion.

Union Church.—Sunday, December 31.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: Our life; Chant 108; Anthem "What are these?" (Stainer); Hymns 49, 426, Hymn for men at the Front (John Oxenham). 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: Faith and Fiction; Chant 109; Anthem "The day is gently sinking" (Smart); Hymns 346, 656, 715, Watchnight service 11 p.m. Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. Arthur Taylor. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. A. R. Saunders.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service 11 a.m. Subject:—"Christian Science." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

The Sunday Service League—Will have a special New Year's service today at 5 p.m. at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. when the address will be given by Dr. F. L. H. Pott, of St. John's University. Dr. S. E. Chiu will render a solo and the choir will sing.

DEMAND FOR GAS TANKS
IS LARGER THAN EVER

Once in Universal Use For Auto Lighting, It Is Still Widely Used

A great surprise the average automobile owner could have, by way of upsetting his well settled opinions, is the knowledge of the fact that the Prest-O-Lite gas tank, which was at one time in universal use for automobile lighting, is still an extremely busy article of commerce.

"What one sees the large number of electric lights now used on auto-

SELF-FEEDING

The kind that

Keep The Fire Going.

Made by

Southard Robertson

ON SALE AT

Mustard & Co.

22 Museum Road.

STOVES - STOVES

A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T

NEGLECT
YOUR
KIDNEYS.



Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

兜安氏秘製保腎丸

"KRYPTOL"
WHITE UNDERCOATING

Kryptol is a dense white pigment ground in a special vehicle, requiring only the addition of pure turpentine to be ready for use.

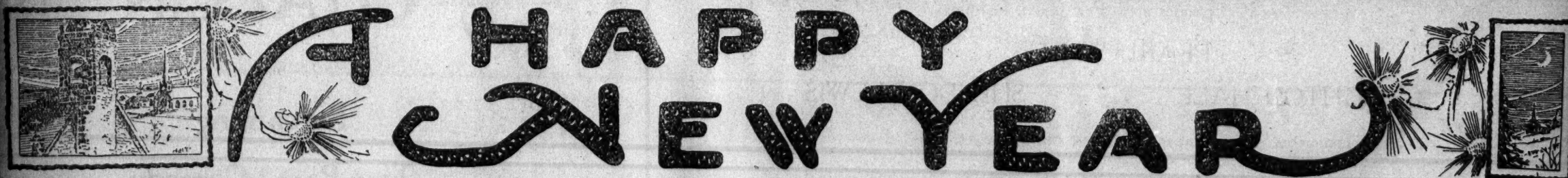
Covers Ningpo Varnish and dark paint in one coat.

"Kryptol" for labour saving and quick results.

One coat is equal to two coats of White Lead (1 lb. covers 48 sq. feet). Dries hard in four hours. Is non-poisonous and easily applied. Can be used as an Undercoating for all White Work.

Stocked in 7, 28 & 112 lb. Packages by the Inventors & Manufacturers.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd. (London & Liverpool).
SHANGHAI



We Wish You The Compliments Of The Season,
with a deep sense of gratitude for your patronage in the past.

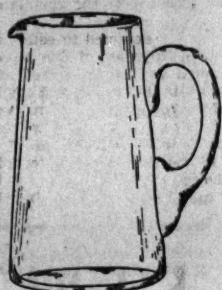
Sincerely yours,

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE,

17 Nanking Road.

\$1.00**ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00**

THE BIG DOLLAR VALUES



150 Only Crystal Jugs.

This is a type of the values in our Crockery and Glass Section even in these days of scarcity of good glass. They are part of the old indent, clear as crystal and ring like a bell. Today they are honestly worth double the money. The quantity is limited so come in early and see these.

OUR PRICE **\$1.00** EACH

AZA FLANNEL

A huge choice of stripes in this world famous flannel can be seen in our Flannel Dept. The right weight for the cold weather and a fine washing flannel.

\$1.00PER
YARD

ENAMEL SAUCEPANS

In grey stone shade, holds four pints. A clean serviceable quality that is worth buying at

\$1.00 each

KNITTED TIES

We have marked a huge shipment of plain and fancy silk knit ties, all really worth a \$1.50 at

\$1.00

EACH

TWEED HATS

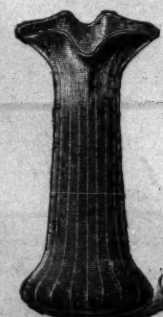
A small selection of men's dark tweed hats for knock about wear. All sizes in stock.

\$1.00

EACH

SILK HOSE

Fine Black Silk Hose with special lisle tops and feet. These are ideal for party wear or for daily use.

\$1.00PER
PAIR

Fancy Vases

Here is a dollar value in the Glass Section. Handsome Green Flower Vase, 10 inches high, exact to sketch. A real table ornament.

\$1.00 each

CLUB STRIPE SCARVES

The novelty of the moment and can be had in all the happiest blending of colours. These are being featured now and are the "Scarf of the Moment." Call in our Men's Wear section and see these.

OUR PRICE **\$1.00**

Each

WHITE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS

Made from fine white Bleached Belfast Lawn, Hemstitched, size 14 x 14 inches, will give good service. Worth \$1.40 per dozen.

OUR PRICE **\$1.00** per Dozen



GOLF HOSE

An exceptional line of Men's Golf Hose, turn over tops, in fancy effects.

Heather shades all at **\$1.00** per pair

500 Pair CASHMERE SOX.

Can be had in a large variety of Plain Shades



in Brown, Grey, Green, etc. We are also showing a special line of pretty vertical stripes, all shades and designs

OUR PRICE **\$1.00** per pair

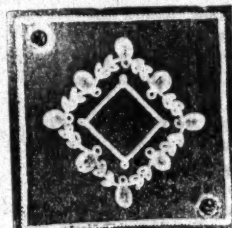
CHINA JUGS

Another fine value in our crockery section. Set of 3 white fluted jugs, well made & finished are being offered now at

\$1.00THE
SET

CUSHION COXERS.

A hundred and one designs, similar to sketch are on show. Pretty White Embroidered Muslins. All at

\$1.00 each

WOOL MUFFLERS

Rich, warm, cosy Wool Mufflers in dark Heather shades, just the kind for the cold snap now on

\$1.00

EACH

STORE JARS

What every house Keeper needs is a set of store jars. boldly lettered Tea, Sugar, etc. they are all good value at

\$1.00

EACH

TEAPOT- COVER

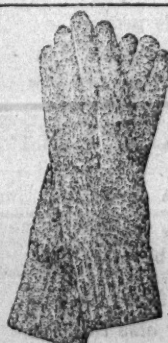
Prettily printed in attractive designs and good clourings. These are a bargain at the price marked.

\$1.00

EACH

Wool Gloves

In our Men's Section we are featuring a rich, warm, cosy wool glove in dark useful Heather shades for present wear, at

\$1.00 per pair**DOLLAR
VALUES**

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT WE SHALL MAKE
A POINT OF SHOWING YOU THE VALUE
∴ A DOLLAR CAN SECURE TODAY ∴

**DOLLAR
VALUES****WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00****ONE
DOLLAR****\$1.00**

FRENCH TRAINING CAMP FOR THE NEW ARRIVALS

Here Tommy Atkins Engages In Sham Attacks Before Proceeding to Front

WRITER IN GAS 'ASSAULT'

Germans Lately Have Been Using An Insidious Heart Depresser

By Joseph W. Grigg
British Headquarters on Somme, October 26.—The war has developed many institutions, but none more indispensable than the big training camp in France, which perfects the British fighting man in the warfare he engages in once he goes to the fighting line. I have visited this vast school, where miniature battles are fought, and where thousands at a time of the men who are to meet the Germans in sanguinary combats are given their final period of training. The officer in charge is an alert man of much resources. His staff of instructors is not entirely a permanent one, for with each new innovation which is introduced at the front some adept becomes a member of the teaching force in this big outdoor war academy. The men here, as is the case with the French in their counterpart of this institution, are put through gas as well as lachrymatory or tear-shell courses.

In a Gas 'Attack'
As I stood on an elevation and watched the thousands of khaki-clad men participating in battles, others manning trenches, and still others perfecting their skill with the bayonet or grenade throwing, I was asked if I would like to go through the gas "attack," which all the soldiers must do at this place. I assented, and with several others donned the gas helmet. We were a strange aggregation as we stood in the full light of a warm October sun thus accoutred. We must breathe in a certain manner and expell the breath through a tube. Some one in the party shouted facetiously in a muffled tone: "Have you made your will?" To which there was an insignificant response of forced laughter. Even before entering the chamber where the "attack" was to be waged on us the unusual odor of the helmet made breathing a trifle more laborious.

We marched single file into the entrance of the chamber, an underground affair, which, through the goggle eyes of the helmet, took on a more abysmal character than was really the case. In marched the victims, and promptly there was a hissing sound. It was only a short circuit that had to be made with a rope to guide the way. The hissing continued, and a streak of light from a window showed a low lying, smoky fog advancing. The breathing became a bit more excited, quite naturally under the circumstance of being present for the first time at a gas "attack." Later we found that the gas in the chamber, because of its confinement, attains a strength three times as great as it can ever do in the same space in the open.

Burning in the Throat
There was a distinct sensation of something burning slightly in the throat, which doubtless came from the frequent inhalations inside the mask. Then came the welcome light from the chamber's entrance. A few minutes in the chamber had mentally expanded to a very long time. How good was the open air when once we reached it and snatched off the helmets!

We were not quite through with the "attack," for we were told we might have a good whiff of the real article if we passed just back and above the chamber from which the gas was being expelled. It had a nauseating odor. Four days after-

French Minister Of War at Salonica



GEN. ROQUES

Paris, November 15.—Important developments in the Balkans are looked for shortly as a result of the visit by Gen. Roques, French Minister of War, to Salonica. Announcement of General Roques' presence in the Greek city where the Allies' Balkan army is making its headquarters, has just been made in Paris. A week ago the French War Office officially announced that General Roques was absent "on an important mission."

ward the clothes worn in the chamber still retained the smell of it. Anything brass about the person had been tarnished. One member of the party examined a gold signet ring to find it had turned a deep gray.

As explained to me by the officer in charge of the camp, the British soldier is made fully aware of the necessity of adjusting his mask properly and to keep it on as long as necessary. Carelessness in a gas attack is extremely dangerous, especially as the Germans have lately been using a gas which has an insidious effect on the heart. The least exertion after being exposed to it might bring on temporary collapse and possibly death.

The 'Tear Shell'
Th "tear shell" experience was of no such unpleasant character as the gas chamber episode. We ducked behind a slight elevation as one of these shells was exploded in a trench nearby. "Just run through the trench," said Major—, the officer in charge of the camp, and we did so. Suddenly a very sweet violet-like

ARROW COLLARS

VERY SUPERIOR IN FIT AND IN WEAR—IT PAYS TO ASK FOR THEM

B. MONTIETH WEBB & CO., Hong Kong China Agents

odor reached the nose, but not more suddenly than a sharp jab penetrated the eye. It was impossible to keep them open, and we ran on rather blindly, rubbing them, while tears trickled down our cheeks and the nose became as bothersomely moist as if afflicted with a bad head cold.

The rest of the curriculum with which we came in contact had no such individual effects. The bayonet drill Scotch Sergeant, who was fresh from the trenches and giving a large body of men instruction, was as skilful as a swordsman. This Sergeant had been through bayonet fighting, and four times had been mentioned for valor on the field of action. He was as alert as a tiger and as strong. Some of the fiercest bayonet work of the war has been done by the Scotch troops, and there is the feeling in all regiments of the British army that the German can be bested with the bayonet—that he will give way rather than engage in such sanguinary struggles.

At different parts of the large openair school, which covers many acres, were improvised stadiums, in which lectures were then in progress. Coming to the brink of one of these—all are built of gasoline or other heavy tin boxes—we looked down into it. Instantly every man stood up and saluted.

"Carry on!" commanded the camp's commander, and the men relaxed and took their seats again. The lecturer was explaining the vital necessity of each man looking after his own health. It is only one of the many subjects that the soldier students must be instructed in during the tenure of ten days or two weeks in this big training school.

We were escorted to the top of a hill overlooking the whole training school. Some troops were going forward in open formation to capture a supposedly heavily manned German position. Over in another portion there was practice with grenades. Some of the best throwers, we were told, were baseball or cricket players. Canadians and Australians showing unusual aptitude. The overhead throw of the cricketer, however, is considered to be more efficient than the throw of a baseball player.

One of the greatest stimulants which animates all the soldiers passing through this training school is a psychological one—the fact that at last France has been reached and soon the fighting line.

IMPORTANT SUIT TO DEFINE BODY RIGHTS

Springfield Company Sues Competitor for Infringement Of Design Patents

Not since the days of the famous Selden patent case, it is said, has more important litigation, from the standpoint of the automobile world, been instituted than the suit just filed in New York by the Springfield Body Corporation against the Fisher Body Corporation, the Fisher Companies and Fred J. Fisher and Louis Mendelsohn, the latter holding controlling interests in the Fisher Body Companies of Detroit, charging infringement of design patents of Springfield Type Bodies. Charges of unfair competition are also brought against the

defendants, who are sued individually and collectively.

The Springfield Type Body is the popular all-year-around convertible body which during the last year has been adopted by a majority of the automobile manufacturers. Its principle feature is the fact that it has a permanent roof and removable windows, thereby giving its owner an open car and a closed limousine body in one unit. It is distinctly an all-weather car and the demand for it has been one of the biggest developments in the history of motor car manufacturing.

In the bill of complaint as filed, the Springfield Body Corporation charges that a style of body being built by the defendants is nothing more nor less than a copy of the distinctive design patented by The Springfield Body Corporation and developed by that concern at a great expenditure of time and money. By its patent rights, the company claims exclusive right to produce and market the permanent

roof and open sides type of body, which design, it is alleged, the defendants have appropriated and incorporated in their product.

According to the best of authority, it is the first time that automobile body design rights have been questioned in the courts. Some of the foremost legal talent in the country has been retained by the complainant to present its case in the court and the outcome is expected to establish a precedent in litigation of this nature. "Inasmuch as The Springfield Body Corporation is the undisputed originator of this type of body, it was to be expected that sooner or later we would have to institute proceedings of this nature to furnish a court record of the validity of our design patent rights," said Walter L. Fry, President

of The Springfield Body Corporation, when the suit was filed. "While the fact that our company has been granted patents upon this type of body should make us immune from continued infringement, we feel that any attempted infringement should be judicially taken care of in the courts without further delay. By so doing a court ruling will have been established and we will not be annoyed and more in this respect. Competing manufacturers must respect the order of the court—they have no alternative."

TRAVELERS CHECKS

PERSONAL Service

When you carry your funds in WELLS FARGO TRAVELERS CHECKS you secure:

A mailing address where letters can be sent and from which they will be forwarded if necessary. Have your friends address your letters in care of Wells Fargo offices in the several cities you propose visiting. We will do the rest.

An interested advisor in every town who will gladly tell you about what to see, where to go, and the thousand and one little things that only a native can tell.

An agent who will execute any commission, large or small, that you entrust to his care.

Sold at Current Exchange rates, premium \$0.50 per \$100.00



No. 8 Kiukiang Road.
(Corner Szechuen Road.)
Telephone 4241.
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

STERILIZED DRINKING MILK

Just like fresh milk, but better and purer and always ready at any time and anywhere.



Evaporated Milk

CHEAPER IN USE THAN FRESH MILK

SELF-FEEDING

The kind that

Keep The Fire Going.

Made by

Southard Robertson

ON SALE AT

Mustard & Co.

22 Museum Road.

STONES - STOVES

TIENTSIN AND PEKING CARPETS AND RUGS

of all patterns and descriptions, and of first-class quality.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES.

Manufactured by
YU FENG TSCHEG & CO.,
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Shanghai.

11650

The Charles H. Brown Paint Co.'s Products

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert foreign supervisor will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

Sole Agents

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO.

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918

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BIANCHI'S CHOCOLATES AND MARRONS GLACÉS ARE FAMOUS

Made Fresh Every Day

Cakes a Specialty

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Land Battleship, With Wheels
200 Feet High, Scheme Of
Philadelphia Inventor

RIVERS WOULDN'T STOP IT

Shuman Predicts Big Battle To
Come Will Be Between
Machines

New York, November 20.—A land battleship, with wheels 200 feet high, driven by engines of many thousand horsepower, able to cross the Hudson as if it were a mud puddle, and dwarfing the British tanks as a locomotive does a hand-car, is the prediction of Frank Shuman, the Philadelphia inventor, whose concrete piling and wire glass have made him famous. Mr. Shuman believes that the next war will bring a juggernaut that could mow through an army as easily as through a field of wheat. Its giant wheels would have to turn over just fifteen times to cover a mile; its giant size would send it over rivers and valleys as easily as an automobile takes a foot-wide depression in the road.

Mr. Shuman says there is nothing technically impossible about such a machine, which would mean to land battles what the superdreadnought means to war upon the seas. Guns would be the smallest part of the destroying power of such a monster, which by sheer force, would sweep away almost any obstacle the enemy could oppose. In the December issue of The Popular Science Monthly, Mr. Shuman has written a description of what he believes such an instrument of war would be.

"A club, a bow and arrow, a blunderbuss, an infantryman's rifle, a forty-two centimeter howitzer are merely instruments for delivering blows," he says. "The essential difference between battles of prehistoric times and those of today lies in the manner of delivering blows. Smokeless powder has merely lengthened the arm of the modern fighter. He strikes and kills at a distance of miles.

"Because armies are still com-

posed essentially of many individuals fighting ships may be more fittingly termed 'war machines.' A battleship is a real machine. The men on board are merely so many intelligences that control the steam engines, the turrets, the great guns, and search-lights. But land warfare is still waged, not by a few machines, as on the sea, but by organized millions of men.

"Why is there no land battleship, something comparable with our own Pennsylvania, something which will concentrate within one volume the striking power of an army?"

An Engineering Possibility

"There is no good engineering reason why an enormous wheeled structure, heavily armored and capable of traveling at high speed, should not wage the battles of the future. Technically it is a far easier task to design and build a superdreadnought than a wheeled destroyer to run on solid ground. The ocean is a vast level expanse. There are no hills and valleys. Water is in the same density everywhere. But land varies from the hardest rock to the softest quagmire. Here we have the reason why we still oppose armies against each other instead of machines.

"Undeniable as these difficulties are, it seems to me that they could be overcome by boldly designing a machine of such dimensions and of such energy that it could travel over ordinary land much as an automobile travels over a country road. A hill fifty feet high would be to that machine what a six-inch ridge of clay would be to an automobile; a swamp would no more hinder its course than a half a foot of mud would stop a touring car. Even over rough inland country it would rush more swiftly than any touring car on a poor road. The impact of a heavy mass moving with the velocity of an express train would be irresistible. Indeed, in its speed would lie its destructive possibilities. It could now down everything before it with the relentlessness of a steam roller. Guns would not be required to route an enemy. An army would be as helpless in offering resistance as a flock of geese in the path of an automobile.

"Picture to yourself a self-propelled machine, comprising three wheels and a heavily armored body or car. There are two wheels, 150

to 200 feet in diameter, in front and a single smaller steering wheel to the rear. The entire structure is short so that the turning radius will be small.

"No doubt you are familiar with the military masts of our American battleships. They are latticed towers, not unlike cages. They are thus constructed so that whole sections of the lattice work may be shot away; but the remaining portions will still support the mast.

"So I would build the wheels of my war machine. Why not armor them instead? They would weigh too much—thousands of tons. But the hub I would armor, and heavily. There the spokes would be concentrated so thickly that they might be shot away in great numbers and the wheel still stand.

"The two front wheels of this war machine would have to be spaced about 200 feet apart. They would have a tread about 20 feet wide. I would make them of steel plates four inches thick, bolted together in sections.

Car Comparatively Small

"Since the machine is to destroy by virtue of its inherent energy, and not by means of guns, it would have a comparatively small car—a car which would not rise above the tops of the front wheels, which would be heavily armored and which would serve primarily as a housing for the engines. The crew would be small—not more than perhaps thirty men.

"I am fully aware that the problem of obtaining engines which will give this war machine a speed of 100 miles an hour is not easily solved. But if thousands of horse power can be developed by the engines of pitching and rolling battleships, it is not unreasonable to suppose that competent engineers could be found to design and build steam engines of 20,000 horse power fed by oil-fired boilers.

"The weight of the entire structure would be probably 5,000 tons. Since the machine is to batter down everything in its path, there would be suspended from the front of the machine a series of heavy weights each weighing several tons. Their impact at high speed would level everything before them.

"Terrible as this contrivance would be, it would not be able to withstand bombardment by 16-inch Skoda or Krupp guns. It is not intended for that. Ordinary field artillery would not stop it. Its sole purpose is to move up and down an enemy country, to make a wide region untenable,

to crush down resistance offered by ordinary field fortifications.

"Imagine yourself standing at one front wheel of this machine. Comparatively you would be no bigger than a baby standing beside the driving wheel of a passenger locomotive. Far above you would be the maze of spokes constituting the latticed wheel. Perched midway between the two gigantic wheels, as tall as an office building, would be the ship-shaped armored car for the engines and crew. You reach it by means of an elevator. With the commander you step into the conning tower—a circular armored chamber well forward, dominating the entire landscape.

"The commander gives a signal. The machine moves. It gains headway. Soon it travels at express-train speed. A mile ahead is a densely wooded park. In a minute the machine reaches it. It plunges on. Trees are crushed as if they were weeds. You look back in the wake of the machine. It is not even scratched. An enemy village, occupied by enemy soldiers, lies in front. The machine speeds on; it reaches them. Houses are battered down as if they were made of paper. Wherever the weights that dangle down in front strike, wherever the wheels move there is a rending and a crushing. And so everything is leveled before the war machine."

INVENTS NEW TRANSMISSION

Hydraulic Principle Applied To
Transfer Power to Rear Wheels

New York, November 20.—A new automobile transmission, designed to do away with gear-shifting, will be on exhibition at the National Automobile Show in January. It is the invention of Carlton R. Radcliffe of this city. The driving and the driven members of the device are enclosed in a fluid-tight case and the hydraulic principle is employed for the transference of power. The driving member of the mechanism is rotated by the engine of the automobile. When this member's rotations reach a sufficient speed the force of liquid against the driven member impels it to revolve, transmitting the power to the rear wheels. There are two driven members, one for the forward speeds of the car and the other for the reverse. Control of the speed of the cars is obtained by the shifting of the members of the device.

MOTOR CAR NOTES

The demand for Ford commercial bodies is so great from every part of the America that the comparatively few dealers who cater to this branch of the trade are utterly unable to handle it. It will occasion no little surprise to those who have not looked into it to know that the demand for them for export, especially to Latin America and Australia, is almost as great as in the United States. To illustrate how the world-wide demand is increasing by leaps and bounds, a few months ago the Hayes-Diefenderfer Company put on the market an extension for Ford chassis which would accommodate a longer body and with a carrying capacity up to 1,500 pounds. They have already shipped these jobs to practically every country in the world and have at present booked orders for more than 20,000 sets. There seems to be no limit to the call for them.

The Scripps-Booth Company recently circulated 2,500 owners of its cars to ascertain the average mileage obtained per gallon of gasoline.

The letters, with return cards, did not go to a selected list, but to owners in every part of the country, operating cars under all sorts of conditions. The replies show that Scripps-Booth owners are receiving a very high mileage. With the four-cylinder car the average was 24.42 and the eight-cylinder showed an average mileage per gallon of gas of 15.57.

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"Send Roosevelt To France,"
Cries Hanotiaux

French Authority on International Affairs Wants America's Ex-President to Visit Trenches That He May Tell How a Free People Fight for Freedom

By Edward Marshall
TO the task of bringing nearer together the people of the United States and those of his own country one of the greatest men of France has set his hand. He is Gabriel Hanotiaux, already so well known to our people that he needs no further introduction than the mention of his name. This could be said of scarcely any other living Frenchman.

It is his belief that the three free peoples of the world, France, England and the United States, should in some measure link their destinies, and, even though France and England now are fighting side by side as allies in a great war in which America is not involved, he feels that the bonds between his country and our own, which are of peculiar and unique strength, have been and should be strengthened by the crisis.

The interview with M. Hanotiaux, which follows, was obtained by me in Paris, and may be regarded as one of the most significant messages which have been sent across the sea since the outbreak of this war. It is a message of something warmer than good will. It is an invitation to and promise of sympathetic co-operation. It is an expression of that sort of sympathetic understanding which seldom goes from the mouth of a great man of one nation to the eyes of the people of another.

And it is rendered definite, unique, by the fact that it includes the first public announcement of an unprecedented invitation, that of a great Government at war to a single citizen of a nation at peace, a citizen at present occupying no position of official significance, but world famous for the things which he has done, to visit it and study at first hand, untrammelled anywhere and aided everywhere, the processes of its battle for existence, the details of its struggle for the preservation of its freedom, the method of its expulsion from its soil of an invader.

It was after I had asked a question indicative of the friendly feeling which stirs the heart of every American who has seen France at war that M. Hanotiaux made the utterly unexpected reply which indicated the extraordinary plan which has been conceived and developed of late in the minds of those important Frenchmen who are most eager for a strong Franco-American future friendship and for a complete Franco-American future understanding.

M. Hanotiaux has just exclaimed: "If America tenders her hand to France it will be warmly clasped."

"How can we best hold out our hand?" I asked.

"Send us Roosevelt!" was his entirely unexpected reply. "Before the war comes to an end send us Roosevelt to go into the French trenches. Let him come to us and witness our great struggle at close range. He will know that for which this free people has gone into the field. Let him come and see if we at war acquit ourselves as a free people should."

This was an extraordinary tribute from a Frenchman to an American. I had heard many tales of French complaints against Americans, and, in spite of the many evidences of the contrary which I had seen here during the spring and early summer, I still wondered if there might not arise somewhere in France a voice of protest against this extraordinary honor offered to a citizen of that neutral country which, during the course of the great conflict, has had the most difficult of parts to play.

"Are you sure that if he comes he will be well received upon all sides?" I asked.

"Will he be well received?" Mr. Hanotiaux repeated my inquiry smilingly, as if incredulous that any one should ask a question of the sort. "He will be received like a great king," he declared emphatically. "He will be received as might have been Alexander the Great if invited to be a witness of the battles of a Power friendly to him. Do you know him?"

I explained to M. Hanotiaux that it chances that I know Col. Roosevelt rather well, having been wounded while attached as a correspondent to the Rough Riders in Cuba and having been made by the permanent regimental organization its official historian.

"Then urge him to come," said the great Frenchman. "The invita-

tion will not be wholly unexpected, perhaps, although it has not been made public that it is to be extended and although we have not the slightest idea whether or not it will be accepted.

"If you can do anything through newspapers or otherwise which will help to influence him toward the acceptance of it you thereby will be doing the finest thing for France which you, as an American, could do. A visit, while we are at war, from Theodore Roosevelt! Through such an episode, indeed, America really might hold out the hand of fellowship to France!"

"Have the people of France been satisfied with the attitude of the United States during the course of the great war?" I asked.

"We have been very satisfied with the American attitude," said M. Hanotiaux. "The efforts to convince the people of the United States that this is not the case have been made by the enemies of France."

"We have received from the people of the United States a sympathy and understanding which have been very welcome and which have tended to sustain our courage and determination. We have received from the resources of the United States, financial, industrial and economic, enormous aid."

"While your Government strictly has maintained complete neutrality, as it has been right that it should do, your people have sent us food for our population at a time when its own production has been hampered by the intense efforts in other directions necessitated by the war; they have sent us munitions from your wonder working factories which have been of the utmost moment to us; to our wounded they have offered succor and assistance through many splendid enterprises, of which the American Ambulance in Paris ever will remain a shining example of the fine spirit which animate American friendship for France."

"And what France, indeed what can any one say in adequate appreciation of the marvellous outpouring of pure charity and understanding, wholesale generosity which has come from the United States to aid poor Belgium—that one of our allies which most has suffered and the gallantry of which ever will remain glorious in history!"

"It has been suggested by many very careful thinkers that in an alliance of the three free people—those of France, those of Great Britain and those of the United States, may lie a possible plan by means of which to preserve the world from future disasters comparable to this war," I ventured.

"And understanding of the sort would be the strongest influence for good the world ever has known," said M. Hanotiaux. "At present the feeling in France is that we must think of nothing but the war until we, in connection with our allies, have brought it to a victorious conclusion. We must concentrate upon the task in hand."

"But it would be well, even while the war proceeds, to prepare the machinery and cultivate the impulse which may help toward such an understanding as you mention. It may be that I shall find no better opportunity during our talk than this in which to express, as a Frenchman, the strength and depth of the feeling of all France toward England."

"It should be unnecessary for a Frenchman to give voice to this, for it should be entirely and fully understood upon all sides. But a very definite and ingenious campaign has been organized for sowing the seeds of dissension among the people of the allied nations, and more especially for spreading in the neutral countries false tales of misunderstandings, rivalries and half hidden agreements."

"Even in France by devious means efforts have been made to bring about dissatisfaction with our splendid British allies, just as efforts have been made in many quarters to generate the thought that France has fallen out of sympathy with the United States."

"Naturally such efforts are deceiving nobody in France with regard to England any more than the similar efforts are deceiving any one with regard to America. That the effort should have been made at all in either case is but one more indication of the

(Continued on Page 9)

Italy In The War Is A Wonderful Spectacle

Noted American Architect Says the Great Modern Country Is Writing the Most Splendid Pages of Her Brilliant History

By Whitney Warren

I HAVE just passed a month in Italy and I have seen such wonderful spectacles that, after having admired them in actuality, I am obsessed with the memory—a sort of bewonderment—occasioned by a beauty quite unknown, and unsuspected. I speak of the spectacle of the War and for once not of Art or of Nature. Italy is a country that is so rich in landscapes, in monuments, and in works, so filled with what is most perfect in the antique, that one is too often tempted to forget what man is actually doing to the profit of the existence of things and of evoking past history.

It is a popular idea, but a false one, that the past is better than the present—founded, not on the reality of happenings, but by the play of the imagination. To be sure, it is impossible to forget the scenery in which these prodigious events are taking place, I mean the military activity of the nation—because it is realizing prodigious feats, (and I beg that I will not be accused of using this word haphazardly,) prodigies most vivid and vital and which it is not right to smother under the weight of past glories. Italy is a great modern country that is writing at this moment the most splendid pages of her history. She may well compare herself today with the Italy of past centuries; she is on a level with her most glorious achievements, and it is not only in reality that she fights her battles on the mountain tops, it is symbolically as well, if one considers her historical and moral position in the world.

The 19th of August I took the train and directed myself to General Headquarters, where I was most cordially received, as also at the Bureau of the Press, which is directed most admirably by Colonel Barbarich. All information concerning the combat and all permissions to visit the front are distributed by this bureau, which is organized at the same time in a manner most simple and efficient. The methods is exemplary, there is no mystery to it. The principle on which it works is to furnish news with the greatest possible rapidity and to avoid to newspaper correspondents all the difficulties inherent to a state of war.

As an example of the celerity with which it works, here is what happened to me personally. On arrival I manifested the desire, if possible, to visit Gorizia. They proposed to send me at once. From experience acquired elsewhere I should have deemed myself lucky to receive a permit within two weeks. The promptness so much surprised me that I pretended to have an engagement for that afternoon and asked to be allowed to go the next day, which was granted. Gorizia had fallen a few days before, the approaches showed signs of formidable fortification. The bridges destroyed by the Austrians had already been repaired. The suburbs no longer existed, but the city itself was in good enough state, especially in comparison with certain towns of France and Belgium so abominably and uselessly mutilated by the Germans—Ypres, Arras, Rheims.

It was evident here that the Italians had been as careful to destroy as little as possible. Let us wait and see how the Austrians will in turn treat it, since undoubtedly they hope to reconquer it some day. I was able to visit in detail the Castello, still in the range of the enemy's gun, and there I was able to form a good idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome to take Gorizia—its almost unassailable defenses, Mount Podgora and Mount San Michele. Because of the proximity of the enemy's troops the city itself is not occupied; thus they hope undoubtedly to avoid fresh bombardments and more ruins.

On the next day I visited the Carso, the famous and terrible Carso, spending the morning looking carefully into the approaches and trenches of defense of Mount San Michele, with its four summits. Later I spent four days at its foot, at Gradisca, going over it daily with officers who had aided in the taking of it, so that I was able to form a pretty good idea of the difficulties of the undertaking. The character of this mountain, whose highest point is only 280 meters above the level of the sea, is the crudest imaginable from this point of view of attack. It is more a series of rolling hills than a mountain, and is composed of a flint-like volcanic rock of a brittleness and hardness most brutal.

Even in the beginning, the enemy, undisturbed as it was, must have had a hard time blasting trenches along the summit. But it is inconceivable how any human beings could persist, for fourteen months, blasting inch by inch trenches mounting the hillside, necessarily to shallow for effective protection, building up both sides to

a proper height with fragments of rocks and myriads of sandbags, under the most terrific plunging and crossfire of mitrailleuse and musketry, hand grenades, and all kinds of artillery, until at last the trench was constructed, varying from ten to twenty meters in distance from the paralleling enemy's work. Barbed wire and chevaux de frise everywhere, endless lines of them. The rocks between the trenches were literally and absolutely covered with shells of every caliber, exploded and unexploded and thousands of hand grenades belonging to both sides, so that it was a very serious matter where one could place one's feet.

Many of the dead were buried under stones and many human fragments still lay about. The trenches were indescribable in their disorder, with quantities of abandoned ammunition and accoutrements. Of all the trenches I have seen these of Mount San Michele, owing to the character of the ground and the difficulties of construction, are the most primitive and offer the minimum of comfort. Occasionally one found a rare retreat where it was possible to sit, evidently an officer's post.

The Austrians had covered their trenches largely with heavy iron netting, which must have been a great saving against hand grenades. They also possessed several large natural caverns where reserves of ammunition and men could be held in absolute safety, one having a capacity of several thousand. These I was told were comfortably fitted up, but the stench was such that it was impossible to enter. In the beginning there may have been some stunted trees on these hills, but when visited by me nothing whatsoever remained.

What small trees there were further along to the right had been asphyxiated or burned up in gas attacks—an officer who accompanied me described these attacks as the most inhuman of imaginable acts—and this officer I have known intimately for years. No better sportsman or soldier exists. His mother was an Austrian, so that much of his time had been spent in that country and he entered the war as a volunteer without any great enthusiasm. He told me that never in his life had he experienced the sensation of hate and thought himself incapable of it until witnessing the first gas attack. The spectacle of his men returning under its influence filled him with passion, and the finding of the iron spiked maces which were used by the enemy to knock the bewildered gasping soldiers over the head, had left no room in his mind as to the baseness of heart of the Austrians. One of these maces, found in the trenches of San Michele, was given to me. It is a terrific testimony as to the mentality of those who have led and armed the Austrian people.

Of the villages on the Carso nothing remains. The enemy is at present intrenched from 8 to 10 kilometers further back, in a country of much the same character, but with more cover, such as it is. The next drive will expel them and terminate in the liberation of Trieste, about 20 kilometers from the present positions.

The difficulties encountered in warring over such ground as the Carso and along the rest of the Italian front that is in the mountains, while equal in physical effort, must not be confused as regards type. The engineering problems to be solved in the mountains in peace times would be considered insurmountable. If it were but the problem of defending the valleys and passes, one can imagine such an undertaking being possible, but the fighting has been transposed to the highest of the mountain tops. To get material where it is needed, and to transfer troops quickly from one sector to another, over 6,000 kilometers of automobile road have been constructed; also, to the inaccessible peaks, innumerable paths of an excellent type for mule transportation.

Many of these will undoubtedly be perfected before the end of the war, and after the victory a new and marvelous country will be opened to the tourist. The engineers have hesitated at nothing. Mountains before considered absolutely unscalable have been mastered and one now goes up to a mountain peak as in olden times one approached the well-known passes. Palisade formation is no longer an obstacle the roads going up them being of the most perfect type and execution. These roads have been made under the direction of the engineers with what is known as the civilian army, composed of the older men and boys.

The admiration and marvel I experienced in going over them are indescribable. All has been done in a remarkably short period of time, every

detail executed with the greatest care, bridging, terracing, tunneling, curbing, sodding—nothing to make the work durable has been neglected. Over these roads and still further up over the mule paths, cannon of all caliber have been hauled by traction and by hand and installed in impregnable commanding positions. As an instance, having motored up a mountain side nearly to the summit, we entered a tunnel and presently found ourselves on the other side of the mountain in a gallery containing a full battery, commanding the valley 2,000 meters below. On one side as we entered, we left the sunlit plain of Vicenza and on the other in the shadow we faced the top of the Trentino Alps. The contrast was bewildering and the greatest admiration and praise are poor recompense for the men of science who have dared to imagine, and the willing hands who have executed, and these extraordinary feats are encountered everywhere. It is not exceptional as it might be thought. As an Alpine soldier remarked to me—"It is indeed the death of Alpinism, for today every one is an Alpinist." And so, in these herculean days, all values have lost their meaning, and heroism disappears in the multitude of heroes.

A word of appreciation and of gratitude for the mule—what a brave beast, of instinct so sure. In considering myself to them, I, one of the profane and without great equestrian experience, had the impression that I must have studied long and perfected myself in the art at the school of Torre di Quinto, the Italian West Point, near Rome. Often I would find myself in positions of most miraculous equilibrium, such as the photographs of this famous school have made us familiar with. But these acrobatic feats seemed to be nothing exceptional; they did not even seem to be dangerous, thanks to the honest mule, so persevering, so full of good-will and, happily, never distracted.

Where it is impossible to use the mule as transport of troops and provisions it is facilitated by the aerial railway—called *Talliferica*. I saw one of these consisting of a single span of 2,160 meters, a feat considered impossible by the engineers, but which a Major of the Alpine troops had succeeded in executing. This same Major was the officer who blew off the top of the Castello with its Austrian garrison. There and at the Col di Lana the enemy had intrenched themselves in most embarrassing positions, where it was impossible to dislodge them or cut off their provisions, which arrived from the rear. In both cases, these summits were of the palisade type; the Alpine troops, using ropes and ladders, managed to lodge themselves underneath, in some crevices—there they installed, piece by piece, a perforating machine driven by benzine, drilled a tunnel 300 meters long to within 15 meters of the top; placed therein an explosive charge of 7 tons of cheddite and blew off the entire mountain top. It took four months of day and night labor to accomplish this.

When one has seen such wonderful things and associated with such dauntless men, one is seized with the irresistible desire to make better known their feats and to describe the spectacles of these triumphs of will and courage. Let us cry as the children all along the route in the little villages, before their humble abodes, "Evviva l'Italia!" and let this cry be with us as it is with them, not merely formal, not merely a superficial manifestation like the waving of a handkerchief, but something from the heart.

Everywhere I met subjects that filled me with wonderment. The only thing that did not astonish me were the traces of Austrian mentality in the provinces they have so long occupied and which are now being liberated. As proof that the war was premeditated in the month of July, 1914, foreseeing that the Italians would not accept being their accomplices, there were removed from Aquila the most precious objects from the museum. This museum of Aquila was an object of great pride. It should be remembered that this great Roman city of one time 500,000 inhabitants, possessing monuments second only to Rome itself, was destroyed in the fifth century by the Attila-like ancestors of these same barbarians whom the Allies are today fighting. In this museum they had assembled the few fragments which remained of their work of destruction, but today Aquila has come back to her own, and later the same will be true of Trieste and Trent.

Nobody for a moment doubts it, no more than in France they doubt of reconquering Alsace and Lorraine, and in one case as in another it is the despoiled Latin who is determined to have justice in spite of the Teuton marauder. Brothers by race, having suffered from the same crimes, hereditary enemies of the same people, all this should unite these two peoples, France and Italy, to walk hand in hand through future centuries. How is it possible to admit that except through a

clumsy political policy, these two nations of the same blood and flesh can possibly have misunderstood each other? Everything points to the fact that they should unite all their spiritual and economical interests; they have only been held apart by the perfidy and cynicism of German insinuation, but all their misunderstandings are gradually disappearing and eventually absolute confidence must take the place of doubt. I cannot forget this question which a Captain of the Alpines, whom I met up in the mountains addressed to me: "France and Italy are one, is it not so, Sir?" It remains to remove the question mark.

How can this be arrived at? First, that the French should understand the Italian as he is and not as he has been painted by what might be considered German methods. I quote the following passage from the book of an intelligent Frenchman: "We understand little of Italy— all given up to enjoying the sky, the landscapes, and contemplating the monuments and museums, in visiting the places where memorable historical events have taken place, the Frenchman usually forgets to study the soul of Italy. For our part, brothers as we are of the Italians, this ignorance is pure stupidity, to persevere in it would be criminal. . . . The sun is a great master and its presence or its absence explains many characteristics of a race. It is its rays that give to the Italian the love he has of the beautiful, that inspire him to song. We Frenchmen can produce infinitely more painters, sculptors, or architects than contemporary Italy, but we lack the inborn comprehension of art which is found in the man of the people in Italy. And let us note, above all, that the taste for life here is more than anywhere the love of truth."

(Continued on Page 10)



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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



"Send Roosevelt To France," Cries Hanotaux

(Continued from Page 8)

cation of that lack of knowledge with regard to international psychology which has characterized the procedure of our enemies from the days of the beginning of the war. "As a matter of fact a grateful and appreciative France fully realizes that in this day of great world crisis England is playing in the world her usual role of the defender of justice and the protector of human liberty. I have put forward my very firm conviction upon this subject in the preface which I have

written for Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'L'Effort de l'Angleterre' (England's Effort). I am glad to have this opportunity of repeating the statement of my convictions for the benefit of neutral readers. They are the convictions of all Frenchmen. "But today I am glad to speak principally of the feeling of France for the United States. Cordiality always has been the keynote of the relationship between our two countries. So far as I am aware no opportunity for its expression in words ever has been neglected by a

Frenchman, and besides such expressions there have been continual and more practical manifestations of it through great financial, commercial and industrial interchange between the nations.

"It has been my continual and personal aim and wish to further this relationship of friendship and to bring the two countries constantly closer together. A very definite effort is now and for some time has been in operation in Paris toward this end, in the form of the American Clearing House, of which I am the president.

"At first this was principally an organization devoted to the efficient and proper distribution of that magnificent charity which has been manifested by America in France since the beginning of the war, but now it has developed further, and has become an organized machine devised for the purpose of bringing closer together in an intimate acquaintance and friendship those representatives of both our peoples who have become interested in the common object of alleviating the misery thrust upon the world by those who are responsible for this great war.

"No task could be more congenial to me. I have travelled extensively in the United States and may lay claim to some personal knowledge of your splendid people and your magnificent country. I have per-

ceived the psychological richness, the mental keenness, the tremendous physical activity of your people with delight.

"So, realizing that in the nature of things America must seem distant indeed to many of our French people, I have definitely aimed at the achievement of producing here a more intimate knowledge of and as an inevitable sequence a more friendly feeling toward the United States.

"Out of the unnecessary and unforgivable gloom into which the world has been plunged by this inexcusable war some bright details gleam. One of these is the fact that we have reason to believe that our unceasing efforts have impressed not only the British but the Americans of unsuspected capabilities in France. We believe that through the war we have become more accurately known to these our friends and to other friends in Belgium, in Italy, in Russia and elsewhere. That has been a gain which has accrued to us in the midst of days of strain and tragedy.

"It is our especial hope that America and England through this appreciation of our exhibition of reserve strength may form a true conception of the effort which we shall be able to exert when the day comes for the peace overtures to be made. That is a point to be remembered. It is well that all Americans who

read these words should, indeed, consider them with care. M. Hanotaux did not further elucidate his meaning, but to those capable of reading between the lines will be found here an expression of that grim determination which plainly forms the substratum of all French thought in these days—that grim determination that this war shall permanently decide the great questions which are being argued with the thunder of its guns and the sharp point of its bayonets. No one who has spent in France as many war time weeks as it has been my privilege to spend can doubt that when this war comes to an end it will have left few moot points undecided.

M. Hanotaux turned the conversation presently, into channels less militant. It is plain that already he has thought deeply upon the things which will be most desirable after the war's end and upon that new philosophy which the war has brought to France.

"But, after all," said he, "France wishes to stand before the world as a fighting nation only during such a period as may be necessary in order that her enemies may be convinced that she is capable of defending her ideals, her property and her traditions.

"Really France stands in the world not for military power but for her art, her finesse, her elegance. Her propaganda ever has been made through the medium of her beaux arts. Art has been the lantern through which she has shown her light to the world.

"America has bought from us pictures and statues and all the beautiful things for which France is famous. As an international medium of exchange art must not be despised. The industries and branches of commerce which supply the elite with their requirements have an importance as vital to the growth of civilization as that of more material things.

"It is certain that the marriage of American and French ideals, the union of French activity with American ambition, would produce excellent offspring. I do not doubt that through the exchange of thought, which though travelling by different paths proceeds exactly in the same direction, and through the exchange of your wonderful commodities of great effort and vast enterprise for our products, among them by no means forgetting gowns for women and everything connected with the world of beauty which we call 'la mode,' we shall arrive at a complete accord between the countries, taking the steps necessary to insure that our respective civilisations in the future shall be far above the cheap jack imitation with which Germany deceived herself and endeavored to deceive the world. "I always have advocated the idea

that French students should go to America to study the great commercial and industrial activities of your country, as I always have been among those who most heartily have welcomed American students who have come here to learn of our arts, our sciences and the sentiments of our civilisation.

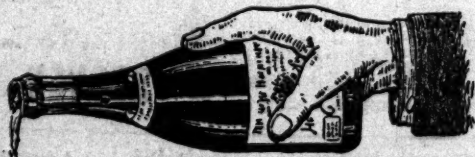
"In this interview I find it impossible more fully to develop this theory, but in co-operation in America with my close and valued friends Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Dr. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, and Col. Roosevelt I have been making the greatest possible efforts to bring about this union between our two peoples, our two republics—the union for which the

foundations were laid by Washington and our Lafayette; foundations upon which during this war, by your help and by your sympathy, you Americans have built a more important portion of the growing structure than you have appreciated."

Mere Observations

Sociability is often the forerunner of a touch. The fellow with something to sell should never wear a long face. It does not avail much to win a Marathon and drop dead at the finish. The man who drowns sorrow in drink always wants to tank up to welcome joy.

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Dreams ☉ By James J. Montague

At bedtime, when upon the world the yellow moon looks down,
The dreams come falling like the snow, on every roof in town.
And little boys fall asleep in lace and silken beds,
And little boys who have but rags on which to lay their heads,
Go hand in hand to that fair land where strange delights abound;
For neighborhoods are all alike when dreams are scattered round.

And many a wan-faced little chap goes forth upon a lark
Among the trees and flowers in the bright and sunlit park,
And bravely rides a pony that is all his very own.
And eats amazing dinners such as he has never known.
And fills his soul with happiness, until a struggling gleam
Of sunlight says, "Here's morning!" and he knows 'twas all a dream.

And many another little chap tears off his clean new clothes,
And rushes through the meadows where the placid river flows,
And for a happy hour or two tastes all the splendid joys
That long have been forbidden to soft-nurtured little boys.
Thus, whether rich or whether poor, all children have their share—
In alleys or in avenue the dreams are everywhere.



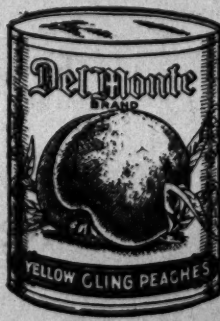
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SAYS VILLA SLEW ALL FOREIGNERS IN PARRAL

Chinese Refugee Reaching El Paso Reports That Only Five Americans Escaped

NO CONFIRMATION COMES

Berlin Denies That Germany Had a Consul Named Edgar Koch Anywhere in Mexico

El Paso, November 18.—From a Chinese refugee from Parral, United States Government agents here today received a report that all the foreigners remaining in Parral, exclusive of the five known to have left for Culiacan, State of Sinaloa, and thought to have arrived there, were killed by Villa bandits. He said the killed were American, German, Chinese, Hebrew, French and Arab residents of the mining camp—at least twenty Chinese and fifteen Arabs, Syrians and Jews.

He also said a brother-in-law of Theodore Hoemuller at Jimenez had received confirmation of the killing of Hoemuller, a German subject, and his family in Parral.

The Chinese refugee added that the general belief in Jimenez was that Edgar Koch, German Consular Agent in Parral, had been killed at Santa Rosalia.

Of the foreigners believed to have been in Parral when Villa entered, American mining officials here say there were six Americans. Five Americans who left two days before the town was evacuated reached Culiacan. There remained in Parral, according to the mining men, these Americans: Jacob Meyers, E. W. Palmer, William Scott (at first erroneously reported to be a son of Gen. Hugh L. Scott), Henry Schafer, R. P. Cowell and Dr. Thomas Flanagan. Officials of the Alvarado Mining Company think it is possible that Flanagan went to Culiacan with the party in charge of Leslie Webb, who left November 2.

The Germans said to have been in the Parral district when Villa took possession were Leopoldo, Adolpho and Carlos Iwonsky, brothers; Theodore Hoemuller, Dr. Hugo Schroeder, Henry Guendig, Estereen, Henry Sainner, August Gammending and an artist from Los Angeles named Schmoll. A French citizen is also thought to have been in Parral.

The Chinese refugee reported that Villa took possession of the home of Santiago Hambleton, the British Vice Consul in Parral, who left at the time of the general exodus of foreigners and closed the consulate. He also brought the report to the border that Villa ordered the natives to work the silver mines of the foreign mining companies in the Parral district and sell the silver.

Government agents here received practically the same report from a Chinese refugee who arrived in Juarez Thursday night. These reports agree that after occupying the mining town Villa ordered the foreigners killed, looted the stores, arrested many natives, holding them for ransom and committed other depredations.

Villa Force Captures

Three Carranza Trains

El Paso, Tex., November 18.—Three de facto Government trains were captured and several hundred killed, wounded or captured in an engagement last night at Bachimba Pass, fifty miles south of Chihuahua City, between bandits and Gen. Trevino's advance guard, according to a report received tonight at American army headquarters here. This was the first clash since Trevino took the field in person.

No Confirmation Received

By Washington Government

Washington, November 18.—Neither the State Department nor the War Department has received confirmation of the border reports that Villistas have killed all foreigners found in Parral. It is not positively known that Parral is in the hands of the bandits.

The State Department was advised today through official channels of the safe arrival at Culiacan, Sinaloa, of J. G. Hawkins, C. W. Morris, Bernard MacDonald, Leslie Webb and Howard Grey, American mining men, who left Parral November 2, about the time Villista bandits were reported to have captured that place. To reach Culiacan the Americans had to make a 200 mile horseback journey through rough, mountainous country. No mention is made in the despatch of conditions at Parral at the time the men left for Culiacan.

War Department officials deny the border report that heavy artillery ammunition is being shipped to Gen. Pershing. It is possible that a fresh supply of ammunition for ordinary field artillery, the only kind he has in Mexico, is being sent down for target practice but nothing more.

No German Consul Named Edgar Koch in Mexico

Berlin, November 18.—With reference to reports from the United States of the murder of Edgar Koch, said to be German Consul at Parral, Mexico, it is stated here that there is no German Consul of that name in Parral or elsewhere in Mexico.

Alfred Vanderbilt's Son to Become Middy



WILLIAM VANDERBILT

Newport, R. I., November 15.—William Vanderbilt, son of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who perished on board the Lusitania, is to try for an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, according to an announcement made here today. Young Vanderbilt is now a student at St. George School, near here. His mother, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, has given him permission to try for the appointment.

Italy In The War Is A Wonderful Spectacle

(Continued from Page 8)

most instinctive and profound sympathy. If this is so, why did the Triple Alliance ever exist? Simply by a paradox which Gladstone pointed out in his day and which is, as

every one knows, the work of Bismarck, obsessed by the perpetual idea of bleeding France. The Chancellor exploited with great cleverness motives of animosity which should have disappeared after a frank explanation.

The conditions of the peace of Villafranca were no better understood by the people in France than in Italy. Napoleon III, who had undertaken to liberate Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," wavered at the last moment and entered into negotiations with the Hapsburgs, which resulted in the establishment of the frontier which has ever since been a bone of contention. The French people never approved of this. As regards the Tunisian question, here again Bismarck seized the opportunity and exploited the bad humor of the Italian people, whereas if they had been left alone the difficulty would have soon settled itself. Therefore, at the beginning of all these misunderstandings, what do we find? The weakness of a prince and the venom of an enemy. It was from this that was born the "Triple Alliance," in itself another mistake, and then, once Italy in the arms of Germany, the stupidity of some Minister seems from time to time to have reinforced it.

For instance, the Italians have never forgotten the words of Peltan: "La Corse, ce pistolet chargé au cœur de l'Italie." ("Corsica, that loaded pistol at the heart of Italy.") It is evident that Italy had taken the wrong road, a reasonable political policy would have been to have made it easy for her to return to the right one. Italy was allied to the Teutonic Powers by a monstrous political effort, for her real enemy is Austria and Germany.

Everything she possesses is opposed to their way of thinking, her civilization and her history. Everything in her tends toward an alliance with France—her origin, her customs, her spiritual affinities. I cannot get out of my mind the words which the poet Giovanni Cena said to me the other day: "All that separates Italy from France are quarrels of Germans." Truth is there, Bismarck inspired them and they have kept his trade mark.

Today, when the current of events has thrown Italy again into her natural surroundings, today when she again understands the legitimate fraternal bond which binds her to France, nothing ought to come between a permanent alliance of the sister nations. The unique front which Mr. Briand has been able to realize with so much energy must exist also in time of peace by an economical one, which will assure solidarity, and by a policy in the Mediterranean which will insure a frank esteem and confidence between the two countries, and, above all, what must not be forgotten is that Greece held back when Italy offered herself!

SAYS MANY THOUSANDS OF WAR AMPUTATIONS ARE EASILY AVOIDABLE

And Thousands of Lives Could Have Been Saved By Dakin-Carrel Fluid

Paris, Nov. 15.—The official lethargy which for so long has impeded the development of the precious disinfectant fluid invented by H. D. Dakin and perfected by Dr. Alexis Carrel, both of the Rockefeller Institute, is rapidly giving way to a realization of the tremendous benefits accruing from its use.

Largely through the interest shown in the Carrel treatment by two laymen, Paul Painlevé, Minister of Instruction in the French Cabinet, and Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Vice President of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, there is every likelihood that the Dakin fluid will become a compulsory attribute to the healing of French wounded. Hitherto French army surgeons, either because they were too overworked to spare time for medical novelties or because of inherent conservatism, have all but refused to even consider the adoption of Dr. Carrel's method.

How amazing their attitude has been to unprejudiced persons familiar with the matter becomes evident from the fact that thousands upon thousands of lives would have been saved and an even greater percentage of amputations averted had the Dakin fluid been generally used. It is claimed that of the 45,000 arms or legs that have been cut off in French during the war fully 80 per cent would still be attached to their owners' bodies if the wounds had been treated after Dr. Carrel's system.

As each amputation costs the French Government \$2,000 in pensions it is easy to compute the actual cash saving that would have resulted.

Obstacles in Its Path Bitter feelings have arisen under the surface among members of the medical profession in France over the controversy started by partisans of Dr. Carrel, who himself has kept rigidly aloof from all attempts to force his views upon his fellow surgeons. In the rush of cases with which they are always contending the military doctors have found themselves unable to study the results derived from the Dakin solution as thoroughly as, doubtless, they would have done in peace times. Even the learned Academy of Medicine has devoted little attention to the subject. As a result there has been much misunderstanding and bad blood and complete official apathy. Through it all Dr. Carrel has been steadfastly "on the job" at his big hospital in Compiegne, saving lives and limbs on his own account,

but never seeking to impose his methods upon practitioners elsewhere.

It remained for a young South American surgeon, Dr. Shuto, to attract the attention of the French Government to the Carrel treatment. As a result of an appeal by American admirers of Dr. Carrel to M. Franklin-Bouillon, the latter persuaded the Government, in the person of M. Painlevé, to study at first hand the use of the Dakin fluid.

The World correspondent was present when the Minister of Public Instruction, who was the first member of the Cabinet to take such a step, visited the Buffon Hospital, close by the Pasteur Institute, to see for himself the miracles worked by Dr. Shuto with the treatment developed by Dr. Carrel. Dr. Shuto is perhaps the ablest of Dr. Carrel's few disciples in France.

M. Painlevé was astonished at the simplicity of the system, which is merely the washing of wounds with bleaching lime diluted in water, with

a percentage of soda added to neutralize the caustic effect of the lime. At the foot of each bedstead in the Buffon Hospital is strapped a wooden post to which a bottle containing the fluid, pink in color, is attached. From the bottle a thin rubber tube carries the solution to four small glass tubes, from which the wound is flushed every two hours. Thus the dressings are kept moist and the wound is freed from infection.

"How many amputations have been prevented in this hospital?" M. Painlevé asked.

"I can't remember, but a good many hundreds," Dr. Shuto replied. "Most of the wounded sent to me are accompanied by instructions to amputate immediately, but in about 85 per cent of the cases I overlook the instructions and go ahead with the drainage. Dr. Carrel tells me he does just the same, and so, of course, would any other surgeon using the Dakin fluid."

Dr. Shuto showed his visitors a soldier who had been wounded over

three months. He had a frightful gap in his leg, and until in the presence of the Cabinet Minister and his party, Dr. Shuto removed the dressings for the third inspection he had made in as many days, amputation had seemed inevitable.

"You know I may have to cut your leg off?" the surgeon said to the patient.

"It will be for France," the wounded man replied, proudly, but a bit sorrowfully too.

Dr. Shuto rapidly completed his examination, then turned with a smile to M. Painlevé.

"I'm glad to tell you that even in this desperate case the cure has been successful and this man's leg will be saved," he said.

The eyes of the Minister and the wounded "poulu" simultaneously filled with tears. As he left the hospital M. Painlevé assured The World correspondent he intended to bring the question of general use of the Carrel treatment before the proper authorities without delay, and M. Franklin-Bouillon was no less emphatic in his championship of the method he had seen.



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Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND
OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

"Excellent—don't miss it!" That is the unanimous verdict on "Puss in Boots"—a play, funny, full of catchy music and clever quips. Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, who is responsible for the Book, and Mr. George Wingrove, the able producer, have spared no pains in their effort to make the Pantomime a success and both should be more than satisfied with the result. The repetitions last week and those advertised for this week, tell their own tale.

Mrs. Isherwood, as Principal Boy, charmed everyone by her personality and beautiful voice. "A long, long trail" and "Just for tonight" were charmingly rendered. Mrs. Poskitt, as the Princess, captivated her audience in her song "I dreamt of you" and in the duet "Destiny," both voices showed to perfection. Mr. W. T. Haynes as the Miller's eldest son made the disagreeable impression he wished and as Court Musician delighted everyone by his rendering of "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Mr. Langley, as the Ogre, made a hit in a really fine piece of elocution in the Ogre's castle scene.

Miss Eileen Millard was a bewitching "Puss in Boots" and Mr. Deeks carried his audience with him in "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag" while Mr. S. H. Peek with his thoroughbred donkey (Mr. W. Smith) delighted the house with his tale of how the Champions was won. Mr. Stormes as King Cole, and Mr. Donne as his Queen, kept the house in a roar of continuous laughter whenever they took the boards. It is universally conceded that they have never done better—the former being especially good in his recruiting scene where Messrs. L. Hutchinson, H. Langley, W. Smith and A. Hay also shone; Mrs. Poskitt and eight little boys in "A Little Box of Soldiers" being extremely attractive.

The dances, which were a special feature of the evening, were charming and show Mrs. Parkin, the Ballet Mistress, to be a past mistress of the terpsichorean art, the four in patriotic colours and the Toy Dance standing out as being specially good. But the Fairy Ballet of the "Newcomers"—a burlesque of "Cendrillon"—where the mere male, all chiffons and roses, pirouetted to the strains of sweet music was the scream of the evening and proved a serious menace to more than one sufferer from weak heart.

The chorus was excellent—all wiles and smiles which won their way over the stalls to pit and gallery; and last, though he should have come first, Master Bertie Deeks—quite a little fellow—popped out of the floor at just the right moment with the prologue.

By the foregoing it will be seen that "Puss in Boots" is "some" play, but the success of the piece was due just as much to those not on the boards. First and foremost to Mr. Wingrove, a general in stage management, finding no detail too trivial; Mr. Warrender his capable assistant stage manager; Mr. Graham Barrow who provided the clever material to work upon, without which—a vacuum in place of breezy Pantomime! Mr. C. E. Peacock, the Musical Director, who has done so well; Mr. R. T. Peyton, to whom we are indebted for some charming scenery; Mrs. D. Berthet, whose onerous task it was to manage the Frock Department and Decorations—in both of which she showed most excellent taste; Mr. W. Armstrong who had charge of the Properties; Mr. H. L. Hutchinson as Treasurer (raking in the laces); Mr. Campbell Henderson in the Sales Department and Mr. S. J. Deeks as Business Manager, while the Astor House Band—always in great demand—kept everything going with a swing.

So each and all should be thoroughly satisfied in the knowledge of a thing well done—giving delight to numbers of grown-ups and little folk as well and, best of all, bringing in multitudes of silver dollars to the Allied Red Cross Funds.

The full cast is as follows:—
King Cole Mr. G. B. Stormes
Queen Cole Mr. J. D. Donne
Princess Mrs. Poskitt
Tom—the Miller's eldest son Mr. W. J. Haynes
Sam—the Miller's second son Mr. S. H. Peek
Ralph—the Miller's third son Mrs. H. Isherwood
Ogre—"Marquis of Carrabas" Mr. H. Langley
Lawyer Mr. W. H. L. Warrender
Donkey Mr. W. Smith
Wun Lung Mr. A. R. Moores
Prologue Master Bertie Deeks
Puss in Boots Miss Eileen Millard
Rustics, Courtiers, Ladies-in-waiting, Soldiers, Footmen, etc.—Mme. Rodger, Misses M. Hutchinson, L.

Benn, P. Martin, D. Garratt, H. Miller, A. Manning, K. Allan, G. Sherman and V. Strachan.

Messrs. H. S. Wavell, W. E. Hayward, G. M. Grandison, Wm. Reeves, A. C. Hay, D. Campbell, R. Bell, L. Bell, C. S. Cheeham, C. Lowe, G. F. Dumbar, M. Brodbeck, C. H. James, G. F. Linsay, J. Hardwick, T. Orton, A. Rodger, E. O. Wilson, J. E. R. Harris, F. J. Burrett, S. J. Deeks, Masters Willie Spottiswood, John Oswald Dallas, Harold Edward Alers, Terrance Pilcher, Willie Gande, Lyn Lawson and Rafen.

Principal Dancers:—Mesdames V. R. Parkin, Mason, Peacock, Berthet, Misses D. Brodie, C. Limby, C. Murray, V. Pearson, D. Evans, M. Price, A. Coquelle, F. Barkus, Myra Emanuel, Violet Hamilton, Alice Pirth, Ida Bauld, Eileen French, Oriel French, and Winnie Waite.

The Play

Act I.
Scene I. Outside the Mill.
Scene II. On the road to "No man's Land."

Scene III. The Royal Kitchen.
Act II.

Scene IV. The Fairy Glen.
Scene V. Outside the "Coolie and Amah Stores."

Scene VI. The Ogre's Palace.

Sub-Committee:—Mr. Geo. Wingrove, Mr. W. H. L. Warrender, Mr. C. E. Peacock, Mr. R. T. Peyton, Griffin, Mrs. W. R. Parkin, Mrs. D. Berthet, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. H. L. Hutchinson, Mr. Campbell Henderson, Mr. S. J. Deeks, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow

Programme Sellers:—Mrs. D. Fraser, Misses Sharp, Shepherd, Dunstan, Young, Burke, Burke, Klene, Olga Pearson, Loam, Tiffin, Banham, Thompson, Deeks, Harris.

"Puss in Boots" will be repeated on Tuesday, January 2, Thursday 4, and Saturday 6 on which day there will be a matinee as well. Prices will be as usual; children half price. There will be no early door.

It is specially requested that people come in good time—late arrivals disturbing those on the stage and causing great annoyance to those already seated whom they have to push by.

Admiral Winterhalter expects to sail on his Flagship—the Brooklyn—to Manila during the first week in January for his annual visit there. Mrs. Winterhalter will leave, via Nagasaki, about the same time.

Captain John Herbert Jordan, R.A.M.C., son of Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., British Minister at Peking, has recently obtained the Military Cross for gallantry in searching for and bringing in wounded men from shell holes under very heavy fire.

Consul General and Mrs. Sammons will be "at home" to morrow, January 1, from 5 to 7.30 o'clock, when there will be dancing.

This being the season of plum puddings, it is interesting to hear

how one was served by a Flemish cook some years ago.

An aunt of a well-known resident invited her relatives from England to spend Christmas with her at Antwerp, preparing a plum pudding for their delectation and impressing on the cook the fact that it must be boiled for four hours. In due course the pudding made its appearance on the dinner table—not as a nice, round, plump ball surrounded by blue flames with a bit of holly stuck in the middle, but fainting away in a soup-tureen, of the consistency of porridge, which had to be carefully ladled out, to the huge delight of the guests! Marie, nearly in tears, said she had been most careful to boil it for four hours, adding water only when its consistency became such that she could stir it no longer!

Mrs. Ayseough, who left for Hankow on a visit to Mrs. George Wilson on Sunday last, will give a lecture on "Friendly Books of Far Cathay" about January 2, before returning to Shanghai.

Among the boating parties going up-country for the Christmas holidays were Mr. and Mrs. Miss McNeil and Mr. Wilson, who expected to be away about ten days.

Mrs. Hollis Arnold was "at home" to her friends on Christmas Day when Eggog and Plum Cake were the order of the day.

Mrs. Brigham Chisholm will speak at the first meeting of the American Woman's Club in the New Year—which will take place on Tuesday next. The subject will be "Box Furniture," of which she is the originator and which has made her famous in two continents. The designs, originally made from packing-cases in order that beauty of form might find a place in the humblest homes—were so wonderfully attractive, and practical, withal, that they have been copied in all the most beautiful woods, and numberless houses are now furnished throughout with this furniture, which has a charm all its own.

News has been received that Mr. Ernest Morris has been wounded in the right arm while fighting on the Somme and was in hospital in France at the time the letter was posted.

Friends of Mr. Alan Davis will be interested to know that his arm has healed, but unfortunately his knee still gives trouble and abscesses have formed lately so that he cannot be removed from hospital. Bryanstone Square Flying Corps Hospital is so full that Lady St. Helier is lending her spare rooms in her house in Portland Place, and it is here that Mr. Davis is lucky enough to find himself. He hoped to be flying again in a month or two.

Mr. C. Wingrove writes that he is taking a rest after active service, at Chateau de la Motte—a perfectly beautiful old place "somewhere in France." Mr. R. Wingrove is in Shobernburg instructing new anti-aircraft batteries.

Mrs. J. J. Connell, whose "at home" days are 1st and 3rd Mondays, will not receive on January 1.

Miss Bremner will leave by the Tatung on Tuesday to stay with her sister, Mrs. Wilson, in Hankow, for a few weeks.

After Sunday's intense cold and

the biting cold on Christmas Day, the sunshine on Boxing Day was hailed with delight by everyone—particularly the riding people though the shadows held many degrees of frost.

Mr. J. I. Ezra won the Christmas Hunt and much interest was aroused by the very close finish between Mr. Harry Morris and Dr. Noel Davis on Boxing Day. Mr. Morris coming in by a short head and so winning his pink. All expect Dr. Davis will win his before the end of the season.

There have been several nasty accidents in connection with racing. Dr. Billingham experienced a bad fall in the country and Mr. Douglas Fleming broke his collar bone on Saturday. Mr. Johnstone met with an unpleasant accident while training ponies at Kiangwan and all are glad to know that he is making satisfactory progress. Everyone, too, is glad to see Mr. C. R. Burkill about again after his spill. Mrs. Harry Morris also had a rather bad fall whilst riding in the country about a week ago and is likely to have her arm in a sling for some little time.

Judge and Mrs. Lobingier will be moving into town for the winter. Mrs. Lobingier will not, therefore, receive during January. From February onwards, however, she will be "at home" on the first and third Fridays as heretofore.

China is to have a new National Anthem, so the Cabinet Ministers have decided, and the Ministry of Education has been instructed to undertake the composition of the music. This, it appears, is to be based on two well-known historical songs of the country.

The American Company of the S. V. C. is giving a second series of three dances. The first will be on Saturday January 6th to celebrate the formation of the Company eleven years ago. The next, on Thursday,

Feb. 1, and the third on Washington's Birthday, February 22. It is felt that this year a big ball such as was given in former years with all other nationalities as guests, would be out of place, so attendance to these dances will be limited to Americans and their families.

Tickets for the series are \$15 for two people, which includes refreshments and a special supper on Washington's Birthday. Single tickets for that night will be \$7.50 and \$2 will be charged for extra ladies at each dance.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, China Mail S.S. Company, 6 Kiukiang Road.

The Committee consist of Captain S. A. Ransom, Lieut. H. B. Sanford, and Messrs. H. D. Rodger, G. T. Armstrong, G. T. Petrocelli, J. E. Pennywitt, F. B. Hudson and E. C. Stocker.

Mr. Chisholm, who fell, injuring his knee-cap several weeks ago, will not be able to leave the hospital for another fortnight.

Mrs. Merriman was "at home" to a number of friends on Thursday. Among the guests were Lady de Sausmarez, Mrs. Percy Morris, Mrs. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Wingrove, Mrs. Skinner-Turner, Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. and Miss Macleod, Mrs. Ivy and Mrs. Parsons.

On Friday Mrs. Merriman gave an "at home" for naval people. The invitations included Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, Commander and Mrs. Kellogg, Commander Sypher and numerous others. Judge and Mrs. Lobingier were also invited, Mr. and Mrs. Sammons, Bishop and Mrs. Graves and Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker, who have just returned from a trip home, and many other residents.

Judge and Mrs. Lobingier gave a dinner last Wednesday at which Mr. and Mme. Grosse and Sir Haviland

and Lady de Sausmarez were the guests of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ore, who have just returned from a prolonged stay in California, have taken Mr. H. P. Wilkinson's house for six months.

Mrs. Mackie gave a Bridge "at home" to her friends on Friday last.

To anyone with a bit of humor a walk in Chungking must be full of delight. Cats, there, it seems, are treated more or less as dogs and are tethered by knotted lengths of hemp of varying thickness to legs of tables or chairs—or anything handy. But the patent breeze generator probably is the most astonishing sight. This consists of four or five feather fans tied by bits of string—of different thicknesses and full of knots (evidently a habit with the natives)—to a wheel which, in its turn, is attached to a treadle by a bit of bent wire. The horse-power required to move the air to any appreciable extent throws the seeker for a refreshing

breeze into a profuse perspiration. Now we know where Heath Robinson gets his inspirations!

A very nice "At home" was given by Mrs. James Macbeth at No. 179 Bubbling Well Road on December 29 for Mrs. Frank Loftin. Lieut. and Mrs. Loftin will be sailing by the January transport for the United States, having completed a cruise of three years on the Asiatic Station. In keeping with the Christmas season were the tasteful decorations of holly and poinsettia. Lieut. and Mrs. Loftin have many friends in the East who will regret their departure. Among those present were Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter, Commander and Mrs. Kellogg, Col. and Mrs. Androsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Mann, Lt. and Mrs. Zenor, Lt. and Mrs. Craven, Lt. and Mrs. Bowdye, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Estess, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Street, Hon. Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Gorton, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Cabellu, Mrs. Jupp, Miss Jupp, Miss Pulford, Miss Kloss, Miss Russell, Dr. and Mrs. Fondevy, Mr. and Mrs. Rothong, Mr. and Mrs. Pawsey, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Petrocelli, Mr. and Mrs. Somerton, Dr. and Mrs. Kilgore, Capt. Powers, Paymaster Shirley, Lieut. Timbuckle, Dr. Stevenson, Lieut. Lewis, and Mr. Drake.



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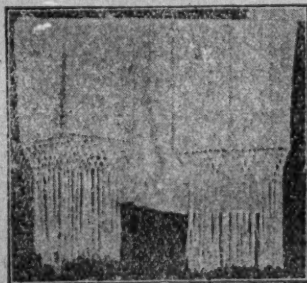
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 30, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 83% = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.3 = \$1.64

Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate 72.05

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 3/5% = Tls. 5.74

Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 7.95

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank rate of discount

Market rate of discount:—

3 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.80

Ex. N. Y. on London ... \$ 47.65

Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

London

India

Paris

Paris

New York

New York

(Hongkong ... nominal) T.T. 70

Japan

Batavia

Bank's Buying Rates

London

London

London

London

Paris

New York

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls. 5.12

Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 5.43

" " 1 = Marks 14.44

Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.08

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.83

" " 1 = Rupees 2.93

" " 1 = Rouble 3.34

" " 1 = Mex. \$ 1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, December 30, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Tebongs Tls. 25.00

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.90

Sharebrokers Association

Shanghai, December 30, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Direct

Dominions Tls. 12.35 cash

Local Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The Exchange was closed on December 25 and 26 for Christmas Holidays, and will again be closed for the New Year Holidays on January 1 and 2. The holidays in conjunction with the present tightness of money and other factors have prevented any change from the prevailing dullness of the past few weeks. The volume of business passing is very small and there appears to be no likelihood of any considerable change until after Chinese New Year.

COTTON MARKET

Reuters Service

London, December 28.—Today's Cottons prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot ... 10.64d.

January-February ... 10.36d.

May-June ... 10.64d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuters Service

London, December 28.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 39 per cent.

Bank rate of discount 6 per cent.

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105 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class outside under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 22nd instant.

White Silk.—The market continues very quiet with prices easier.

Tsitlee Filatures.—Black Horse 1 and 2, Tls. 680 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some 500 bales have been settled at a decline of Tls. 15 for Best grades. Black Pagoda 1 and 2, Tls. 415 av. Boy and Umbrella 1, Tls. 370.

London Rubber Market

Reuters Service

London, December 28.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation first latex:

Spot: 3s. 0d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Dec. 27:—

Spot: 2s. 11d. paid.

January to June: 3s. 0½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firmer.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on December 27:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$136 per picul equivalent to 2s. 7½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$142 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9d. in London.

Market opened more active, closing weaker, less demand.

GERMAN TANKS COMING

Amsterdam, November 30.—An article published in today's Kölnische Volkszeitung indicates that Germany contemplates in the near future the employment of tanks, which, it claims, are the invention of a machine-maker named Goeb and which are said to be much superior to the British tanks. The latter are alleged to be too slow and not heavily enough armoured.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:—

"The output of crude oil for December 29 was 113 tons."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F.M.S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

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Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Batambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$23,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

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Reserve Fund 24,600,000

Kgp. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

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Reserve Fund 1,743,000

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London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

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LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

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Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

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For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotta.

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Savings are the Making of all Great Nations
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.
You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 18 years and 10 months payments.
Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years, the same as Life Insurance policies, BUT
We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.
AUDIT
A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.
For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.
J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Managers.

ART IN INTERIOR DECORATION

is as essential to the proper ornamentation and furnishing of a dwelling as is architectural skill to the construction of the building itself. No layman would presume to erect a house without employing the services of a professional architect; no more should he venture to furnish and decorate his home without the advice of a specialist in this line. The Shen staff, successfully trained in 22 years, may be consulted for solving such problems.

V. K. SHEN & SON

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS
& DECORATIVE CONTRACTORS

109 Hankow Road. TEL. No. 1710

The Geographical
and
Topographical Society

OF CHINA
8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. THE NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

11 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Dec. 1st, 1916

per ton
Hankow Coal (Lump)..... \$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)..... 23.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)..... 24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)..... 16.00
Japan Coal (No. 2)..... 15.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)..... 14.00
Coke..... 16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets..... 1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles..... 1.00

Orders promptly executed.

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest

for
Precautional Injections
Apply to:
VETERINARY SURGEON
DR. S. NAKANISHI,
YA 4 Barchet Road.
Special Contracts for the treatment of all Cattle Diseases. 11704

HWA VENG FACTORY.

11, 13 & 15 Route des Soeurs.
Corner of Route des Soeurs and
Great Western Road.

SHANGHAI.


Manufacturers of Peking & Tientsin
Carpets and Rugs.

Made to any design, colour or size.
Only permanent dyes are used.
Prices very moderate.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

A New Year Hint!!!
When presenting a lady with
Silk Stockings
SHOW HER YOUR TASTE

by buying

"Onyx" 

You are sure to please!

All sizes and leading shades in stock:
Prices: \$1.55, 1.65, 2.45 and 3.25
per pair.

at
H. G. HILL & Co's.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)
Phone 2240

NOTICE

AMERICAN CHEMIST

Analysis of ores, oils,
fats, egg products, waxes.

Telephone West 350.

12063

Russian Lady Dentist

20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhman begs to announce
the opening of her most up-to-date
dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road,
where she will undertake all kinds of
dental work. Reasonable terms and
satisfaction guaranteed.
Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6. 11933

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chfoo—one of the
finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern
China.

A small tract of land, contiguous
to the East Beach, has been laid out
in building lots suitable for summer
cottages. Why not buy a lot and
own your summer home? If you
decide to build, your building opera-
tions will be under the personal
supervision of an experienced For-
eign Architect and Building Super-
intendent.

For further information address the
undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO. 11952

OFFICES
TO LET

From 1st October,
a flat of eight large
rooms or part there-
of, in Nanking
Road, close to
the Bund Rent
moderate. For
further particulars
apply to Box No.
370, care of office
of this paper.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$635 B.
Chartered.	259 100.
Russo-Asiatic.	11. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Santon.	\$400
North China.	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton.	\$945.
Yangtze.	\$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.	\$155
Hongkong Fire.	\$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	108.
Shanghai Tug (o).	Tls. 18 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug (f).	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien.	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping.	Tls. 9.60
Oriental.	300. 60.
Philippines.	Tls. 1.
Raub.	\$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.	\$127 B.
Shanghai Dock.	Tls. 90
New Eng. Works.	Tls. 13 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf.	Tls. 85 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land.	Tls. 92 S.
China Land.	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 85 B.
Welhaiwei Land.	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
S.wo.	Tls. 167 1/2
S.wo. Pref.	Tls. 105
International.	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Laou-Kung-mow.	Tls. 80
Oriental.	Tls. 114
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 118
Kung Yik.	Tls. 15
Yangtzepoo.	Tls. 9 1/2
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile.	Tls. 23
China Sugar.	\$128 B.
Green Island.	\$12 B.
Langkai.	Tls. 23 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holts.	\$15 B.
Llewellyn.	\$40
Lape, Crawford.	\$90 Sa.
Moutrie.	\$35
Watson.	\$6.80 B.
Weeks.	\$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.	Tls. 13.10
Amherst.	Tls. 1 1/2
Anglo-Java.	Tls. 10.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch.	Tls. 5.85
Ayer Tawah.	Tls. 38
Batu Asam 1918.	Tls. 14
Sukit Toh Alang.	Tls. 5.10
Bute.	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United.	Tls. 1.80
Chempedak.	Tls. 16
Cheng.	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated.	Tls. 3.35 B.
Dominion.	Tls. 12 B.
Gula Kalumpung.	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Kamunting.	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala.	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang.	Tls. 20 1/2
Karan.	Tls. 16
Kota Bahros.	Tls. 11 B.
Kroowook Java.	Tls. 20 1/2
Padang.	Tls. 26.30
Pengkalan Durian.	Tls. 10 B.
Permat.	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ropah.	Tls. 1.60
Semangas.	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seokee.	Tls. 8 1/2
Semambu.	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Senawang.	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Klebang.	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 8
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang.	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungala.	Tls. 1.60 B.
Singel Durian.	Tls. 11 1/2
Sun Mangie.	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan.	Tls. 1.30
Shanghai Seremban.	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tapiing.	Tls. 2 1/2
Tanah Merah.	Tls. 1.05 B.
Tebong.	Tls. 23 B.
Ulobri.	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Ziangbe.	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber.	Tls. 110
Cilly Dairy.	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Ass.	\$ 2
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas.	Tls. 22
Home Bazaar.	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone.	Tls. 87 S.
Shai Waterworks.	Tls. 265
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 398.	
NEW GERMAN MACHINE GUN	
Paris, November 30.—The Petro-grad correspondent of the Temps states that he is informed that the German war factories are making machine guns of a new type which do not weigh more than 24lb. and can be carried by one man. Highly finished, they rest on very light tripods and can be used in a few moments.	
The Germans have also increased the use of searchlights. Several new searchlight sections have been recently formed. They include four non-commissioned officers and sixteen men, and form part of every regiment.	

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.	
Carmarthenshire	Dec. 28
City of Manila	Oct. 19
Cyclops	Dec. 9
Glenogle	Nov. 27
Katori Maru	Dec. 6
Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Dec. 24
Karanga	Oct. 23
Machaon	Oct. 20
Mereinoshire	Dec. 3
Nankin	Dec. 12
Ningchow	Dec. 26
Novara	Dec. 24
Oanfa	Dec. 14
Pyrrhus	Nov. 10
For Marseilles, etc.	
Amazona	Dec. 15
Atlantique	Nov. 17
Polynesien	Dec. 1
For Bombay	
Malta	Nov. 27
For Vancouver, etc.	
Empress of Asia	Dec. 2
For New York	
Egremont Castle	Nov. 20
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Kanagawa Maru	Nov. 22
Newby Hall	Nov. 2
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.	
China	Nov. 19
Korea Maru	Dec. 2
Siberia Maru	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
Venezuela	Dec. 15
For Seattle	
Awa Maru	Nov. 9
Canada Maru	Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov. 1
Justin	Nov. 14
Manila Maru	Dec. 13
Polynesien	Dec. 1
Kamakura Maru	Nov. 4
Tamba Maru	Dec. 24
Yokohama Maru	Nov. 27
**With English Mail.	

SELF-FEEDING

The kind that

Keep The Fire Going.

Made by

Southard Robertson

ON SALE AT

Mustard & Co.

22 Museum Road.

STOVES-STOVES

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

"The Port of Doom"
A Marine Detective Drama
In Three Parts

A Thrilling Mystery of the Sea,
Written and Directed by J. Searle Dawley.
In Motion Pictures, Produced by
The Famous Players Film Co.

To be Exhibited Commencing
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29th

SHOWING

New Graphic and New Comedies

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to
temporary premises at
No. 17 Nanking Road,
behind the Walk-Over
Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F. I. O
(Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of
London.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Comfortable Bedrooms with
Bath; Double, Single or En
Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and
Selected Cellar, under Foreign
Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 31st.

THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME

A Colossal Spectacle, under the comprehensive title:

"AMERICA"

with the largest company on the largest stage in the largest
theatre in the world.

8,000 FEET: SIX PARTS

Marvellous Motion Photography depicting every phase of
American life—Historical, Military, Naval, Industrial,
Commercial, Social, Outdoor, Indoor, etc., etc.

THIS IS THE MOST REMARKABLE FILM EVER EXHIBITED IN SHANGHAI.

SIGNOR COKKINI, Tenor from the Grand Opera
of Milan, in selections from famous Operas.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes

Depicting latest events of interest.

Also Comedy Films.

A. D. C.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

"PUSS IN BOOTS"

IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS

Tuesday, 2nd, Thursday, 4th and

Saturday, 6th January

at 9 o'clock sharp.

MATINEES { Saturday, 30th December

{ Saturday, 6th January

at 3 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's

USUAL PRICES

Children half-price.

\$3. \$2. \$1.

11550

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

Sunday, 31st

"FILMOGRAPHIC CARTOONS"

Interesting

"THE MAN IN THE WHITE CLOAK"

Nordisk Drama in Two Parts

"THE CURSE OF WORK"

L'ko Comedy

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

MISS ROSE BERRY

In New Songs

"THE CLUB AND THE DAISY CHAIN"

Vitagraph Comedy

"GAME OF LOVE"

Comedy

Do Not Fail To See

"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIM'S"

On Monday, Jan. 1st

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

Harbour Notification

No. 8. of 1916.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

THE attention of the shipping public is hereby drawn to Clause 33 of the Harbour Regulations for the port of Shanghai, which reads—

"Vessels arriving from an infected port, or having any infectious disease on board or any disease suspected to be infectious, and vessels on board which a death has occurred during the voyage from her last port, shall, as provided by the Quarantine Regulations for the port, on approaching Woosung, hoist the Quarantine Flag (international code flag Q) at the fore, anchor outside Woosung Spit Buoy, and keep the flag flying until pratique has been granted.

No person shall be permitted to leave or board such vessel without a permit from the Harbour Master or the Port Health Officer."

WM. CARLSON, Harbour Master.

Approved:

F. S. UNWIN, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Shanghai, December 29, 1916.

12217

Announcement

La Nouvelle Mode

Beg to announce to the public that they have opened a Ladies' Tailoring Establishment at 17 Nanking Road, 2nd floor. High-class ladies' tailoring a speciality.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

12198

BON TON

Notice to Ladies

MADAM Block, dressmaker, late of "Maison de Modes," begs to announce that she has severed her connections with "Maison de Modes," and has joined "Bon Ton," Milliner, Corsetiere, Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker, No. 17 Broadway (Bank Buildings), as Manageress. Madam Block begs to solicit further favours from ladies of Shanghai.

12206

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for table or cooking.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND HAMS AND BACON.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a fireman, with brass boots and hat.

And when called to a fire in somebody's flat.

Took four sips of Crawford's when first he arrives.

Climbs a thousand-foot ladder and saves forty lives.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS THE MOST PALATABLE SCOTCH ON THE CHINA MARKET

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between N. A. Viloudaki and F. H. Hiscock, under the name and style of Viloudaki, Hiscock & Co., has this day been dissolved. N. A. Viloudaki will liquidate the accounts of the late firm.

N. A. VILOUDAKI,

10 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, December 30th, 1916.

NOTICE

I HAVE this day established myself in the general Import, Export and Commission business at 10 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China, under the name and style of VILOUDAKI & Co.

N. A. VILOUDAKI,

Shanghai, December 30th, 1916.

BANK ORDER LOST

LOST, on December 29, 1916, one Bank order for Tls. 42.86½, due on the 4th of the 12th month, issued by Yih Kong Bank (德康莊).

The above having been declared null and void at the said bank, the public is hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the same.

Sing Tai Kee, Fokien.

[閩庄新太記]

12204

Watch "The Three Watches Competition"

THREE prizes, kindly presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund, will be allotted according to the times at which the three watches stop.

1 Stilton Cheese

1 York Ham

1 Case Canadian Potatoes.

The drawing for these prizes will take place at Shepherd's Cafe at 11.30 a.m. on New Year's Day, at which time Mr. Shepherd will be pleased to extend the courtesy of the season to all his friends.

Tickets, costing \$1.00 for 3 chances, may be obtained at Shepherd's Cafe.

12202

SHANGHAI TOILET CLUB

HAVE REMOVED

NUMBER ONE NANKING ROAD (Palace Hotel Building)

12192

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

THOM SHING Tailor and Outfitter

G19 Tiendong Road.

wishes all his customers
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 256.

Service Publications (187/2).

During the year 1917, the hereunder named publications of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will be published in the following foreign-printed newspapers in China:

- A. TIME TABLE (abridged issue): in the Peking Daily News, Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt für Nord-China, China Press; and in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Line time table in: L'Echo de Chine, North China Daily News, Shanghai Times and Shanghai Mercury (connections only).
- B. OCCASIONAL (numbered) NOTIFICATIONS: in the Peking Daily News, Peking Gazette, Peking and Tientsin Times, Tageblatt für Nord-China, Deutsche Zeitung für China, North China Daily News and China Press.

Tientsin, December 30, 1916.

(Signed) Wong Chia-chien,

Managing Director.

(Signed) W. Y. Sheng,

Asst. Man. Director.

12205

The Telegraph Supply Department

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of miscellaneous telephone materials for various Government Telephone Exchanges.

Conditions governing tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Chinese silver dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

The Telegraph Supply Department

The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Telegraph Materials for the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department.

27 Markham Road.

HSU SHIH-PIN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 28th December, 1916.

12179

SMOKE

"CAMEL" Cigarettes of Turkish & Domestic Blend, in packets of 20 cigarettes. Obtainable at

Tabaqueria Filipina

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12162

"MODES DE PARIS"

90 Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12016

UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER

Meetings each day

from

Monday, January 1st,

to

Saturday, the 6th, inclusive,

in the

UNION CHURCH

from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

All are cordially invited.

Shanghai, December 30, 1916.

12218

NOTICE

S/S. "J. L. LUCKENBACH"

This vessel arrived Dec. 29th and is discharging her cargo at the Shanghai & Hongkew Pootung East Wharf. Consignees will please surrender their B/Ls to this office for endorsement.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Agents for Owners.

12213

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "J. L. Luckenbach"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Paulsen, Bayes-Davy: on Saturday, Jan. 6th, 1917, at 9.30 a.m., at the Shanghai and Hongkew Pootung East Wharf.

The Robert Dollar Company,

Agents for Owners.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

THE NEW YEAR CUP

THE above Race will be held at Noon on New Year's Day. There will be a Win Pari-Mutuel and Members' Cash Sweep on the Race. The entire net proceeds will be devoted to such War Fund or Funds as decided on by the Stewards. There will be no charge for Admission to the Enclosure.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12214

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: experienced accountant, under 35 years of age, preference given to American or Britisher acquainted with exchange and shipping. Apply personally at 8 Kiukiang Road, not later than Tuesday p.m. Wells Fargo & Company.

WANTED at once, competent lady stenotypist. Apply with references to Box 323, THE CHINA PRESS.

12209 J 3

WANTED, an experienced male stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

12191 D 31

POSITION open as secretary to business manager of commercial company. Thorough knowledge of stenography and typing essential. American preferred. Reply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality, previous experience and last or present salary.

12162

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-

room and verandah

attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bed-room and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.

Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, cosily-furnished room, with board. American family. Western district. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

12210 J 4

MELBOURNE House, to let, well-furnished front-room, with small room, bathroom attached, with board. Suitable married couple or bachelors. Also attic room. Moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

12207 D 31

WELL-FURNISHED front-room, with bathroom, balcony attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Also attic room. 6 Quinsan Gardens.

12208 D 31

TO LET, with board, in private house, near Carter Road; trams, to German or neutral, a bright, comfortably-furnished bed-sitting-room, bathroom attached. Very moderate terms. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

12196 D 31

TO LET, in British family, two rooms with board, bathroom and electric light. Apply to 34 Wayside Road.

12187 D 31

CENTRAL: To let, a sunny attic bedroom, suitable for a young lady working in office. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

12193 D 31

TO LET, two large double rooms, both with separate bathroom, verandah attached. Facing south. Terms reasonable. Apply 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12075

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, two motor-cycles, twin-cylinders, in good condition. No reasonable price will be refused. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

12220 J 3

FOR SALE: Italian rifle, Terni model, in good condition, 180 rounds ammunition, \$30 cash. Call 10 West End Lane, Telephone 2289.

12226 T. F.

FOR SALE, new motor-boat, 26 ft. cabin, alcohol cooker, electric light, W. C., 2-cylinder, 9 h.p. motor, speed 8 miles. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

12190 D 31

FOR SALE, marine motor, 8-10 h.p., 2-cylinder, magneto, reverse gear, rear-starter, almost new. Sold only as more power required. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

12091 D 31

WANTED, second-hand 1A or 3A Kodak with Zeiss lens. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 309, THE CHINA PRESS.

12163

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, at once, No. 45 Broadway Terrace. Apply to No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

12221 J 7

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12194

TO LET at once, large house, 87 Broadway. Inspection invited.

12172 D 31

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 38, Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12180

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11880 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, by German couple without children, half a house or flat, containing two rooms, bathroom and kitchen, unfurnished, per 1st February. Apply to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.

12211 J 2

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T. F.

The New Science of Bringing Up the Baby.



PHOTO BY PAUL THOMPSON, N.Y.

"Daily Responsibility in the Use of the Tooth Brush, a Yearly Examination by the Dentist, and Plenty of Hard Crusts Which Require Work of the Jaws Are Needed to Prevent the Child's System Being Poisoned by the Decay of the First Teeth and to Insure a Stronger Second Set."

"It is the Part of Wisdom to Have a Competent Physician or Physical Director Give the Child a Thorough Examination at the Beginning of This Year to Make Sure That He Is Developing in the Way He Should Go."

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft No. 6—The Sixth Year

By Mary L. Read, B.S.
Director of the New York School of Mothercraft.

THIS is the year when that metamorphosis occurs which gradually changes the babyish little ones into little men and women. They are becoming every day less dependent, their pronunciation and use of the language is almost correct; they are more self-reliant in thought, with a growing sense of individuality, more "mind of their own"; they are able to run, dance, skip, hop—all complex accomplishments; many children can carry a tune; they are eager to do things like grown-up people.

One of the most marked characteristics of this year is the dramatic play. A large part of the child's time is spent in playing he is someone else—the fireman, a sailor, the grocery boy, Hiawatha and a thousand other characters. He is likely to play he is any person that he has known about, either through seeing or hearing about them. Therein lies a great responsibility and opportunity for his parents.

By providing examples of worthy characters in the stories they tell him or the persons whom they bring about him, or the neighborhood in which they decide to live, they are selecting the characters he will imitate and try to become like. What shall be done when the child chooses an unworthy character, as, for instance, a drunken man? One way is to command him to stop, and scold him for doing something wrong, as though he knew the degradation of such a character.

Another way is to ignore this and let him play it, thereby letting him carry the impression that drunkenness is one of the natural and necessary experiences. An educational way is to start a more fascinating play so that he drops this, without comment for the time, and then, on some early occasion, to tell a story of the misfortunes in the drunkard's family, so that he will of himself draw the conclusion that drunkenness is an evil and disgrace and that the drunken man is some one to be pitied, not laughed at.

He will find it great fun to play "Es-kimo," "Indian," "Greek" and a score of other nationalities. There are so many good books now published giving accurate and concrete accounts of the ways of living in every country and age, that any parents who will devote themselves to this need have no difficulty in finding at the public libraries all they can possibly utilize, and much more, for such imitative play.

If the child at this stage is getting true

pictures of these occupations and peoples and characters, this play becomes of great educational value; he cannot fill in the pictures out of his own imagination. Such play, too, gives him a large vision, a large sympathy toward all the people of the world, and lifts him forever out of a merely petty, selfish attitude toward others.

A second marked characteristic is the desire to make things with his hands. Such materials and tools as he uses should still be chiefly those requiring work of the large muscles, and little demand upon the fingers, the eyes and the nerves. So a hammer and saw, and a coping saw are better for him than a needle; wood and cardboard are better than fine straws, sticks and papers. Carpentry, coping saw work, the making of play houses out of wooden boxes, the making of wooden furniture for the dolls, the weaving of little rugs with inch-wide cloth strips, have just as much enjoyment as trying to work with tooth-picks, peas, paper strips, and they make none of the strain upon undeveloped muscles and nerves. Painting, which is one of the chief joys now, because of the love of color, should be with a large brush.

As much as possible the house painter, and painting done of playhouses, play furniture and fences. For picture painting, not too fine a brush, and this set in a handle as big as a carpenter's pencil. All of the painting should be spontaneous and an expression of imagination, and there should be nothing that would cramp this, in the picture given for coloring, or the criticisms of work.

Much of the picture painting should be without a drawn figure. Such figures as are used should be with simple, firm outlines, such as those in the Hiawatha and Robinson Crusoe picturebooks. Large sized crayon and drawing pencils should also be used, and these put away whenever the child shows by his tight hold upon them that he is getting tense.

About this time many children, perhaps most of them, begin telling stories which many a parent condemns as "lies." The child's world at this age is a strange mixture of the "real" and the "unreal." His fairy tales are as "real" to him as his bread and milk world—sometimes more so. He lives in a world of imagination, as the good poets and fiction writers do. Parents need to be



A Type of Illustration That Begins to Appeal Strongly to the Child's Sense of Humor and the Ludicrous as He Outgrows "Mother Goose."

very careful, therefore, to judge wisely, not to accuse the child of lying when he had no intention of deceiving but was simply telling some tale that was so vivid to his imagination that to him it was really true.

If the child is getting too deep in this imaginative world there are subtle ways of leading him to see that you know the game, too; for instance, after he has told a special "whopper," you may say, "I know some fairy tales, too," and proceed to tell one to match his; or a gentle "I guess you saw that in your dream." Responsibility is one of the necessary, though often hard lessons, of this time. It is so much easier to be waited upon than to do things for one's self, and we all dream of a fairyland where personal responsibility for the drudgery of everyday living no longer takes our time and energy from the "fun" we would like to have. But life on this earth is not without these responsibilities, and so the five-year-old must begin to learn to take his share.

There should be some definite responsibilities for every day. Of course he should now be dressing himself, taking care of his own clothes as they are taken off, keeping his own toys in order, brushing up crumbs he spills on the floor. He should also have some other responsibilities in preparing his food, clearing up after meals, helping sometimes in little ways with the laundering of his clothes. This is necessary that he may appreciate what others are doing for him.

There also should be some responsibilities for others, as well as for his own care. He can help bring in the wood, water the flowers, dust the dining-room, bring the milk, or do other little errands, at least for an hour at intervals during the day. Thus he will come to appreciate that he is a part of society, that each member of society must expect to take some share in working for others.

Care should be taken to respect his

own interests, and not to needlessly interrupt him in the midst of some absorbing game. Fortunately the child brought up in a family without servants.

Thrift is a fundamental virtue that should begin at this time, if not earlier. About the greatest temptation the child at this age has is to spend his pennies as soon as he gets them for temporary and self-indulgent things—chewing gum and lollypops, jimmies and moving picture shows. Not to mention the injury to his physical health—a such indulgence in sweets, or the danger of light, the poor ventilation, the excitement and the precocious mental consequences of such expenditures, there are the more fundamental consequences of lack of foresight and planning, the yielding to self-indulgence, the spendthrift habit.

The child in the country, of course, has fewer temptations, yet he may be just as intemperate when opportunity offers. There is a negative way of controlling the pennies, either by not giving them or by not permitting the child to spend them in these ways. Neither of these, however, is educational, but merely an exercise of police power.

The educational way is to use "the explosive power of a new affection." Make something else so much more interesting and worth while that he will prefer it to the lollypops and chewing gum. The child loves pictures and a drum, paints and tools; he would like to go on some little trip, or have a pair of red mittens. Keep these before his imagination so vividly that they will shut out the poorer things. Provide a charming little bank; he can even make one himself and divide it into sections for the different things he wants.

During this year myths and fairy tales are food to his mind and soul. Mother Goose is beginning to be outgrown. The sense of humor and of the ludicrous is powerful. Instead of some of the present abominations in humorous pictures, pro-

An Example of Perfect Boyhood That Was the Result of Scientific Rearing Such as Miss Read Is Describing in This Series of Articles.

vide some of the funny pictures of such masters in this art as Gelett Burgess, Peter Newell, and the picture books of the English artists, Caldecott, Leslie Brooks and Edward Lear. The nonsense books of Carolyn Wells and Lewis Carroll are also good.

Verbal memory is now strong, verily like a sponge. It will absorb whatever is provided, without trash or quality. Rhyme and rhythm, especially, are learned rapidly and well and permanently. A child will now absorb many pages of "Hiawatha" or other poems of Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Wordsworth, Tennyson, that are about subjects interesting to him. He can learn many hymns and Bible verses and proverbs that will be of comfort and guidance to him in later life, and which he but partially comprehends now. But beware of teaching mere words.

Most children do not care much for group games until near the end of this year. They like to play at throwing the ball, at jumping, running, at sense games. They have not enough self-control to play well at hiding or finding. Here are some suggestions of sense games. Put six objects on a tray and while the child hides take one away; let him open his eyes and tell which one is missing.

Let him be blindfolded when there are several persons in the room, and one of these calls his name; he is to guess by the voice which one called. Have several common objects which he has seen; blindfold his eyes and let him tell by feeling with his hands which object is given him. Strike a note on the piano and let him see if he can echo it; that is, sing the same note. If there are several children, let them see who can remember the most things they have seen when they were out for a walk.

Special observation should be kept of the teeth, the eyes, the spine and the chest development. The first teeth must be kept from decaying, otherwise the

system will be poisoned from the decaying matter and the second set will not be so strong. This means daily responsibility in his wielding of the toothbrush, a semi-yearly examination by the dentist, and plenty of hard crusts which require work of the jaws.

If the child frowns when looking at a picture, holds his work near his face, or complains of headaches, his eyes should be examined by a competent oculist, and, if necessary, glasses worn, and the use of the eyes in reading and writing postponed until the oculist says they are ready. The child who has the handwork that utilizes the large muscles, and that requires standing rather than sitting, is less liable to develop a curvature up to this time; especially if he also has swinging rings or a trapeze among his playtime apparatus.

The child who is kept out of doors and active will develop a good chest and vital capacity without any further need for attention. It is the part of wisdom, however, to have a thorough physical examination at the beginning of this year, by a physical director or a physician competent for such examinations, and to be assured that the child is developing in the way he should go.

If he is in first-class physical condition, half the troubles of "discipline" will be done away with. He may be full of mischief, but that is normal and natural. He will not be "bad" until his physical condition or an unnatural environment cramp and curtail his natural energies and normal instincts.

With worthy examples in the people about him for his imitation he should grow strong and fine in mind and soul as well as in body.

Next Sunday Miss Read Will Explain How to Standardize the Personality of Your Child.

A Mysterious Eagle.

Conflicting stories are told concerning a very large stonework eagle which is situated on the broad top of a stony rain-gullied hill in middle Georgia. The one point that seems to be certain is that the Indians left the eagle as a legacy to the State. A hundred years from now it will probably be found lying on its back, with outspread wings and tail even as it lies to-day. For it is made of quartz rocks so cunningly placed that it would require a pick in a strong man's hands to displace any one of them. The rocks lap and overlap in such a manner as to represent feathers. No cement holds them in position, and the stones vary in size, weighing from half a pound to three or four pounds. The image rests on a very firm foundation. For the stonework extends several feet into the ground.

Once, perhaps twice, treasure-seeking vandals dug into the breast of the eagle; but the workmen have proved too laborious, for the diggers gave up before they had reached the bottom layer of overlapping stones.

Rough and fairly accurate measurements of the bird show the length of the eagle from the middle of the tail to the head to be one hundred and two feet, and from tip to tip of outspread wings one hundred and twenty feet. The length of the beak is ten feet, and the height of the body at the centre of the breast is ten feet. The eagle lies with its head to the west.

Tradition does not give any satisfactory explanation of the age or the meaning of the great stone mound. It may have had religious significance to the red men who built it, and it may be the burial place of some great chief. It is a most mysterious and interesting prehistoric monument.

READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

"THE IRON CLAW" The most Sensational Serial Photo Play of Modern Times

Novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the same name.

Written by Arthur Stringer,
Author of "The Occasional Offender"

"The Wire Trapper," "Gun Runners," Etc.

SYNOPSIS

On Windward island Palidori intrigues Mrs. Golden into an appearance of evil which causes Golden to capture and torture the Italian by branding his face and crushing his hand. Palidori opens the dyke gates and floods the island and in the general rush to escape the flood kidnaps Golden's six-year-old daughter Margery. Twelve years later in New York a Masked One calling himself "The Hammer of God" rescues an eighteen-year-old girl from the cadet Casavanti, to whom Jules Legar has delivered her, and takes her to the home of Enoch Golden, millionaire, whence she is recaptured by Legar. Legar and Stein are discovered by Manley, Golden's secretary, setting fire to Golden's buildings, but escape. Margery's mother fruitlessly implores Enoch Golden to find their daughter. The Masked One again takes Margery away from Legar. Legar loots the Third National bank, but again the Laughing Mask frustrates his plans. Legar sends Golden "The Spotted Warning," demanding a portion of a chart of the Windward island. Margery meets her mother. The chart is lost during a fight between Manley and one of Legar's henchmen.

SEVENTH EPISODE

"The Hooded Helper"

Margery Golden's serenely self-willed Aunt Agatha disliked animals almost as much as she disliked mysteries. And about her tranquil Cedar home she felt were transpiring events altogether too inexplicable to remain long to her liking.

So when Hannah, the plump but less practical-minded caretaker of that erstwhile abode of tranquillity, tremulously announced that a stranger in a yellow mask had left a bright-colored parrot, answering to the name of Tito, at the door for Miss Margery, the bird in question was viewed with open disfavor, and Margery was subjected to many disturbing interrogations.

None of the girl's answers proving satisfactory, however, her firm-willed maiden aunt proposed that they proceed with their interrupted game of "Preference." But a green parrot's instinct and enigmatic cry of "Look out for the Iron Claw" proved in no way consistent with so tranquilizing a game, and the owner of the house finally and firmly commanded the departing Hannah, who "slept out" to carry the disturbing creature off to her own cottage for the night.

This Hannah did, with much mumbling, and deposited it in her chicken coop.

There Tito would have spent a quiet and uneventful night, in all likelihood, had not a certain mildly-predacious negress answering to the name of Jimima Watson, returned all but empty-handed to her suburban home. For one of the by-products of this dusky lady's activities as a scrubwoman was the gathering of those trifles which find their way to the waste baskets and refuse cans of office buildings. And her only harvest, on this occasion, was a half portion of a time-yellowed code chart and map, which had blown from the dizzy balcony of the Central Tower building. Rastus Watson, Jimima's lord and master, flung the sheet of paper down on their kitchen table in disgust when it was placed before him as the extent of a day's "pickin's."

Now, Rastus, who was of much portlier frame than his spouse, was a firm believer in the efficiency of forced feeding. And since the day's harvest had been a lean one, and the larder showed, disturbing signs of emptiness, that plump-bodied negro possessed himself of a worn gunnysack and announced his determination of acquiring a few pullets while hunger ran high and the moon swung low. Instinct combined with fate to lead Rastus by the nose, take him stealthily

over the backyard fence of the aforementioned Hannah, and from there to the door of the padlocked coop. If in the excitement of the moment the lightness of one bird tossed into the bag escaped his attention; it was perhaps due to the haste with which he had to make off with his prisoners. He was blinking cautiously about, to make sure the coast was clear, when a voice startlingly close to his own portly carcass called out with a sudden warning:

"Look out for the Iron Claw!"

"How's dat?" was the answering cry of the tingling Rastus.

"Look out for the Iron Claw!" repeated the voice so close behind him.

"Wha—what iron claw?" demanded the sweating Rastus.

"I'll get you!" announced the bodiless voice behind him. And at that threat utter and unreasoning panic seized the terrified Rastus, who, with a throaty bellow of agony, charged across a newly-dug garden and, bounded like a rotund jackrabbit down a moonlit alley bordered with shadowy fences.

At the end of this alley Rastus plunged through a narrow gate, and charged boldly into the peaceful beergarten belonging to the roadhouse of one Antonio Dibello, where sat four men in quiet conference about one of the little iron tables well out of public ken.

These men showed prompt resentment at this unheralded interruption to their talk. But as the parrot, with its head thrust through a hole in the gunnysack, repeated its shrill cry of "Look out for the Iron Claw," these men rose in a body to their feet. Their leader, who in even the dim light of the garden lamps showed himself to be a one-armed man with a strangely-scarred face, sprang for the terrified negro. Rastus, however, was in no mood for either interruption or argument. He merely emitted a whoop of reawakened terror and headed for home.

There he burst in upon the astounded Jimima and collapsed with a quivering groan of exhaustion. But before Jimima could either understand the nature of his ailment or investigate the contents of his gunnysack, a second and even more violent irruption took place. Legar and his men dragged the quaking and gasping Rastus to his feet, shoved him into a chair and snatched up the gunnysack. From it they took out the loudly-protesting green parrot and wonderingly examined it.

"Where did you get that parrot?" was the quick demand of the man who wore an iron hook where a hand ought to be. Rastus merely wheezed and shook in the legs and showed the whites of his eyes. It was indeed, several minutes before he was so much as awakened to the fact that he was not in the grip of the law. But once convinced of that fact, he became voluble enough in his protestations to oblige the "white gen'l'men" with any information they desired. He even led those white gentlemen back to the neighborhood of Hannah's chicken coop.

So engrossed were they in their discoveries that they thereupon paid scant attention to Rastus himself, who took advantage of that diversion to disappear.

There were certain phases of that hurried pursuit, however, which had not entirely escaped the attention of a circumspect stranger who had motored casually about the quiet streets of Cedarton earlier in the evening. Aunt Jimima Watson, in fact, had scarcely recovered from the shock consequent upon the sudden invasion of her cottage when she discovered herself confronted by still another stranger. And the fact that this stranger wore a yellow mask did not add to her immediate peace of mind.

"All I want to know, my good woman, is where those men are taking your husband."

"Dey's takin' him back t' whar he done got dat bird," explained the negress. The stranger started for the door. Then he stopped, dead short. For lying overlooked on the floor, close beside a battered water bucket, he caught sight of a familiar-looking oblong of yellow paper. In another moment he had possession of it.

"Where did that paper come from?" he demanded. For he knew that it was the long-sought Golden chart which he held in his hand.

"Dat done come from mah offus sweepin's," explained the other. "But mah Rastus allows it hain't even wuff a green tradin' stamp!"

"Your Rastus may be right," was the stranger's quiet reply. "But it's worth this much to me." And Aunt Jimima found a ten-dollar bill thrust into her astonished pink palm.

"That is yours, my good woman, if you do just one thing, and do it quickly. I want you to go to the sheriff's, wake him up, and get him to the house where that woman called Hannah works. Tell him to get there in a hurry, and to bring his men, or there'll be murder done in this village before the sun rises!"

The man in the yellow mask waited for nothing more. A minute later he was off, running shadowlike through the darkness. Shadowlike, too, he approached an ivy-bowered

white-faced girl as he confronted her. His advance towards her, though, was interrupted by the suddenly renewed struggles of the chauffeur, who, as he tried to break away from his captors, called loudly for help. Legar, looking nonchalantly about, crossed to a door, swung it wide, and saw that it opened into a closet.

"Throw that grizzly in here until he learns how to keep quiet!" was their leader's crisp command.

"And now, my girl, I guess it's your turn again!" was his next sinister exclamation.

At the same moment that these words were spoken still another unexpected intruder entered the room. Only this time it was the oddly-irruptive figure of that man of mystery known as the Laughing Mask.

"Not a move from any man here!" he cried out as he faced that threatening circle, gun in hand.

It was Legar himself who stepped back a pace or two, closely watching the automatic.

"Before we start any shooting around here," the Laughing Mask calmly suggested, "I want just a word or two, Legar, with you. I know what you're after. You want Golden's portion of a Windward Island chart. Well, I have that chart, and I have it with me. But

"Your map's gone!" was the bewildering message that fell on Legar's ears as he leaped to the table side. The man in the bear skins at the same moment stepped out through the door.

"That guy gave you a copy, a fake copy done in disappearing ink."

Legar gave one glance. Then, with an oath, he leaped for the closet door, flung it open, and sprang bodily on the masked figure, dragging it out to the light as he tore away the band of yellow that covered the latter's face.

"That's the chauffeur!" cried one of the men. "They switched make-ups in that closet, and the main guy's got away!"

Then came a sudden trample of feet, a chorus of shouts and the charge of armed officers of the law through the house. For the sheriff had at last arrived.

Legar, knowing what that meant, with one sweep of his hooked arm flung the green-shaded lamp from its table, jumped through a window and vanished from sight.

The Shell of Deceit

Margery Golden, all things considered, was once more in very excellent spirits. There were even moments when young David Manley considered those spirits as both deplorably and disturbingly excellent.

For the girl's happiness, he felt assured, was due to the presence of young Count Luigi da Espares.

He had come, as more than one impoverished young nobleman had come to America, to dispose of those canvases and curios which, if they had not once graced his own ancestral halls, had at least been conscientiously made, on the far side of the Atlantic, after models bearing every earmark of the authentic. And one of the treasures which he had succeeded in disposing of to Enoch Golden was a full suit of medieval Japanese armor, complete even to the long-bladed Kagisaki dagger and grotesquely fashioned metal face mask.

That leering metal face David Manley had hated from the first moment he saw it in position at the far side of the somber Golden library. The ugliness of that metal monstrosity, in fact, seemed accentuated by the soft-toned canvas painting which stood immediately behind it.

"Just what do you see to like about that thing?" he somewhat brusquely inquired. The girl's face grew serious.

"That leering metal face makes me think of the Laughing Mask, and now I'm almost certain I know who this Laughing Mask is."

"Who?"

"Count Luigi da Espares himself!"

"I don't believe it!"

"Yes, but listen: Quite by accident yesterday, when we were having tea together, a yellow domino dropped from his pocket. He was confused and seemed unwilling to make any real explanation about it."

"Even a count could afford to invest in a ten-cent domino," was Manley's retort.

"Isn't it beautiful?" she asked as she swung the armor about. "You see it is quite open in the back. The count says they were made that way because they were worn only by heroes. And a hero must always be brave enough to stand facing his enemies!"

"Well, swung it round then, for I'm its enemy all right! I hate the thing!"

Three hours later he was peremptorily summoned to the billiard room, where he found Enoch Golden in slippers and dressing gown feverishly pacing the floor. Manley stared interrogatively down at the paper which the older man held in slightly tremulous fingers.

"It's another of Legar's Spotted Warnings!" explained Golden, in a voice heavy with apprehension.

"Did you speak to Da Espares about this?" Manley asked.

"No. Da Espares went to bed an hour ago."

"And Margery?"

"Margery is with her mother."

"Are you sure?"

"They were there thirty minutes ago."

"But are you sure?"

"Yes, I saw them."

"Then the first thing to do is to make sure that she is still safe."

Yet hurried as Manley's flight was through that quiet house, he took time to circle about to his own room and there thrust an automatic pistol into his pocket. Then he called Celestine, who was promptly sent to investigate Margery's boudoir. She returned with the disquieting report that the girl was not there.

Manley, with a sinking of the heart, continued his search through the lower regions of the house. And he did not breathe freely until, quietly opening the side door into the library, he caught sight of Margery herself, in a narrow-backed Jacobean chair, bent low over a book which lay open on her lap.

She sat clearly outlined in the bright fulcrum falling over her carelessly-posed body, leaving her in a luminous shower from the single wall light, which she had left turned on immediately above her. This silvery shaft of light brought out the beauty of her heavily-massed hair; it brought out the tender lines of the white throat and neck, the wistful girlishness of the slender figure. Then Manley for the first time noticed that she was sitting directly in front of the suit of Japanese armor. He could see the polished metal of the armor flash venomously in the strong sidelight.

As he stood there, clinging to the portiere and continuing to stare at those two strongly-divergent figures, he found something almost hypnotic in the virulent brightness of the polished metal. Then a gasp of incredulity burst from his lips. For as he stared at the metal hand holding the long-bladed dagger, he saw, or thought he saw, that hand slowly raise, as though some miracle had endowed its insensate links and plates and vambraces with life. Then the very blood in his body seemed to curdle with sudden horror, for now there was no doubt about it. The mailed hand holding the glimmering knife-blade above the softly-breathing girl was slowly but surely being lifted, higher and still higher. And in another moment, Manley felt, it would surely strike.

Quick as a flash he caught the automatic from his pocket, swung it up, and trained the barrel on the glinting high lights along the mailed fist. Then he fired.

There was a muffled shout of pain, a short scream of terror from the startled girl, and answering calls from above-stairs as the uproar echoed through the midnight house. But to all of these Manley paid scant attention. With ten steps he had crossed the room. Then he flung himself on the suit of mail, twisting it about and sending it toppling from its stand. But one glance showed it to be empty. The framed canvas that stood behind it he jerked from the wall. Then an exclamation of wonder burst from his lips. For, in the wainscoting at each side of where the canvas had hung he discovered two holes cut, not a yard apart, and sufficiently large to admit of a man's arms being thrust through them. And as he saw them, and began to batter on the dark-wood wainscoting with his heavy pistol-butt, he realised what had taken place.

Some enemy, secreted behind that wainscoting, had thrust an arm into the metal shell of an arm holding the dagger, and had lifted it to strike down the girl so close beside it. And that enemy, Manley resolved as he battered down the panel and crowded his way through into a narrow passageway, he would discover and capture or know the reason why.

Yet that passage, which led to the abandoned conservatory and from there back to a long unused butler's pantry, proved to be entirely empty. All that rewarded Manley's frantic search was a sleeve button and a shred of cloth torn from a service coat, caught on a nail where the passage itself ended against the wainscoting. And by the time he had pushed his way back to the library Golden and Da Espares and Wilson were already there.

"Where's Wrench, that new footman?" he demanded.

"I saw Wrench in the upper hall, sir, two minutes ago," was Wilson's prompt reply.

"But monsieur, what has happened to my beautiful armor?" demanded the softly-speaking Da Espares.

"I'll tell you that when we find Wrench," was Manley's curt reply.

"Wilson, you guard the front door, and you, sir," added Manley, turning to Golden, "I'd advise to watch the windows there."

"And I, monsieur, what may I do to be of assistance?" inquired the imperturbable Da Espares.

"You go up those front stairs and stop anybody who attempts to come down. And mind you stop them! I'm going up by the servants' stairs. And somebody watch the elevator!"

He was off the next moment, running with all his speed through the house, with his automatic in his hand as he went.

It was not until he had mounted a second and then a third flight of stairs that he came to a stop. That was close beside the door of Wrench's own

room. And listening there he heard the sound of movement within.

He did not even try the door. Backing quickly away, he shouldered against the wooden panels with all his weight. The lock gave way and he went staggering into the room.

There, bent over a suitcase, he caught sight of Wrench himself. One glance at that startled and pallid face, one glimpse at the sleeve of the service-coat from which a button had clearly been torn away, convinced him that all his vague suspicions of the past week had been only too well founded. And he wasted no words on argument.

He leaped to that startled figure, thrust his automatic against the waist-line of the service coat and commanded Wrench to back up against the wall. As he did so a sudden shout sounded from the doorway behind him and instinctively he glanced about to ascertain the meaning of this shout.

Wrench, seeing his chance, knocked the menacing automatic barrel to one side and sprang boldly on Manley. As he did so an unexpected and strangely-mantled figure glided into the narrow room. It was a figure wrapped and hooded in heavy velour and only a second glance at its strange coverings would have revealed the fact that it was a portiere quickly torn from its fastenings and improvised into a mask to conceal its wearer's identity. But Manley, as he fought with Wrench, had small time to register this fact, or the further fact that a rent had been made in the portiere to serve as an eye-hole for the head which it so completely covered.

It was not until that hooded figure had joined in the contest that Manley became aware of the second portiere which his newer opponent carried. For this portiere was deftly thrown over the young secretary's head and suddenly drawn tight about his arms. The white-faced and struggling footman, realising that his final chance had come, promptly took advantage of Manley's momentary helplessness to fall back, leap for the open door and make good his escape.

Manley himself, maddened by the thought of that culprit's escape, swung about on his hooded assailant with a fury that sent the latter also retreating towards the hall. That unknown enemy even sought to escape as his colleague had done, but at the stair-head Manley overtook him. Together they went down the stairs, a tangle of limbs and striking fists and portiere ends. They fought and rolled along the lower floorway, fought until Manley had freed himself from the other's clutch and was struggling to tear the drape from about his mysterious enemy's head. But that enemy, frankly bent on remaining unknown, fought back with an added fury which brought the two swaying and clinging bodies full force against the stair-railing. That railing, under the strain, suddenly gave way. Manley, clinging desperately to the portiere folds, felt that voluminous drape follow after him as he fell gasping over the well of the stairs.

He fell sprawling, tangled up in many yards of velour, and landed on the cowering head and shoulders of the astounded Wilson, who, at that sudden assault, promptly and vociferously shouted for help.

When Manley, stunned for a minute or two by the fall, once more opened his eyes and blinked inquiringly about him, he saw both Golden and his wife and Margery herself clustered at his side.

"Did you get him?" he demanded.

"Get whom?" asked Enoch Golden.

"That murderous blackie, Da Espares!" was Manley's reply.

"But Count da Espares has nothing to do with this," protested the girl, with a frown of bewilderment. "He's only been helping us, as he always helped us!"

"As he always helped you?" scoffed the incredulous Manley.

"Yes, as he will tell you himself!" For at that moment, suave and smiling, the count joined the wondering circle.

"Ah, monsieur, I keep watch above, as you ask," he explained with a shrug. "But nothing happens. I see nobody. Then, mon dieu, I hear the tumult, and come down to you. But I cannot comprehend. So tell me, monsieur, I beg, what has happened?"

Manley rose stiffly and slowly to his feet.

"You don't understand?" he asked as his fixed stare met the mildly-questioning eye of the count.

"No, monsieur," was the other's softly-spoken answer, as he still gazed with solemn wonder into the scoffing face of the American.

"But what do you mean by this, anyway, Manley?" demanded Enoch Golden.

"Oh, I guess he's merely the guy that put the Laugh in the Laughing Mask," was Manley's embittered yet enigmatic retort.



A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER No. 7, (PATHE)

bungalow in which three women were quietly playing "preference" in the light of a green-shaded reading lamp. But the man in the mask, preferring to leave that peaceful game undisturbed, stole quietly in through the back of the house, locked himself in a small room above stairs, and there adroitly but quickly made a facsimile of the map.

Before that map could be completed though, strange events were already transpiring directly beneath where he sat. For Margery Golden, glancing up from her game, stared idly into the old-fashioned mirror of bevel plate facing her from the opposite wall. And peering in at the window reflected in that mirror she saw a bearded face seamed with an unmistakable scar.

She did not scream aloud, as her first impulse had prompted, but she sat staring down at her cards, trying to study out the dilemma which confronted her. For the face she had seen was Legar's.

The move she quietly decided upon was to call the strangely reticent chauffeur of her strangely elusive deliverer and ask him to make ready for an immediate flight to the city. She watched that chauffeur as he threw on a heavy bear-skin coat and cap, wound a muffler about his neck, and started for the garage. She watched him as he stepped out into the darkness. Then the bear-skin figure became the center of strange and unlooked-for activities, for it was plain that several men, lurking there in the darkness, had sprung upon him. It was equally plain that they lost little time in overpowering him, for before the startled women could rise from the card table they found that home of peace invaded by a group of audacious-eyed ruffians headed by Legar himself.

The latter bowed ironically to the

men and motioned to him to unlock the closet door. Then he ordered the chauffeur to step out.

"Now, you beat it with these ribs, and beat it quick!"

That chauffeur had not taken six steps across the room before a sudden cry broke from one of the men

standing close beside the card table,

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EIGHTH EPISODE

The Stroke of Twelve

Enoch Golden had never been known as a half-hearted fighter. He was, in fact, of that pertinacious breed who fight best when half defeated. And as he grew into a fuller realization of the virulence of Jules Legar's hatred for him and his house, he proceeded to take more effective steps to protect himself.

One of his precautions was to place an armed guard about the home which had been repeatedly and audaciously invaded by Legar and his agents.

But the mere posting of a couple of paid sentinels about his doors did not mark the limit of his activities. He strove for still more substantial protection by installing in one of the upper rooms of his house a huge burglar-proof vault of chromium steel. The installation of so ponderous a vault, however, involved much material strengthening of a structure not primarily designed for the support of seven-ton safes, and for days a small body of expert workmen had been busy putting in pillars and girders and disguising these ponderous supports under a veneer of mahogany ceiling beams and oriental teakwood columns. In the ornamentation of the latter, in fact, the owner of the house found a valued assistant in Count Luigi Da Espares, who, with his finished taste and his knowledge of the fine arts, advanced many suggestions for beautifying what might otherwise have been an ungainly and cumbersome innovation.

It was Margery Golden, even more than her father to whom Da Espares, gratitude. And the more Margery in these small efforts, looked for Golden, saw of that gallant young antiquarian the more mysteriously impressed she became.

David Manley, who was not altogether ignorant of this new turn in the tide of events, found little to add to his happiness in this evergrowing intimacy between Margery and her guest. For Manley, by this time, did more than merely distrust Da Espares; he hated him.

These vague misgivings of Manley's extended even to the costume dinner-dance which this esthetic foreigner undertook to engineer for Margery's amusement. And in taking over his plans with Golden himself, as the latter was making ready for one of his hurried trips to Washington, the young playman even ventured the hope that this fête might be made the occasion of an even more auspicious amusement.

But the morose-eyed old millionaire did not quite follow the other's line of thought. So Da Espares was driven to the expedient of openly yet courteously requesting the privilege of pressing his suit for the hand of this fairest daughter of America.

"What do you mean by that?" demanded the astounded financier. "Are you trying to tell me that you want to marry my daughter?"

"That is the honor of which I have dreamed," was Da Espares' quietly intoned reply.

"Well, the point is, has my Margery been dreaming along the same line?"

"That I cannot venture to say," replied that unctuously gallant suitor.

"Well, in America that's about the first thing that counts! And I guess we'd better call off this courtship talk until we find out how the girl feels about it!"

The disappointed, but not disheartened, count, accordingly, proceeded quietly yet earnestly to sound Margery Golden herself as to her feelings in the matter. But here, too, he was met with a reply which, if graciously worded, was at least non-committal.

"But you at least know that I wish to bring you happiness, that I was your friend in the past, that always in the future I want to be your friend!"

"But when friendship remains masked, it remains harder to understand!"

"Then the mask may be withdrawn, and withdrawn sooner than you expect."

"Just what does that mean?" asked the clear-eyed girl, studying his face. "It means that I am about to make a move which will deliver you and your father from his enemy. And this time I think the plan will succeed."

Mysterious as that plan was, it developed through an incident which soon brought things down to the plane of the practical. For when the masons and ironworkers who were completing the installation of the new

Golden vault returned from their mid-day meal a far-from-attractive stranger stole into the house at their heels. And when David Manley happened to catch sight of this stranger deep in talk with Count Da Espares, he promptly jumped to the conclusion that he had at last discovered something on which to concentrate all his earlier Scotch-mists of suspicion.

For Da Espares' visitor unmistakably bore the earmarks of the unkempt denizen of the hop-joint and the Bowery saloon.

"What is this man doing here?" he asked as he confronted the intruder. "This man is here at my request. And the happiness of this house depends much on his visit," was Da Espares' retort.

"What has a crook like Red Egan got to do with the happiness of this house?" scoffed the irate Manley. "And what right have you to bring a tool of Legar's into this room?"

But still Da Espares remained outwardly calm. "Pardon," he replied. "But this man you call Red Egan is no longer a crook and no longer a tool of Legar's!"

"Then what is he doing here?"

"That, monsieur, concerns mostly the young lady for whom I have sent!" The soft-spoken foreigner swung about as Margery Golden stepped a little wonderingly into the room.

"This, Miss Golden," said Da Espares, "is the man of whom I spoke to you. As your friend here protests, this man has been a tool of Legar's. But he has tired of being the servant of so evil a man. He now seeks to have the safe extend its pardon to him. And as a price for this pardon he is willing to deliver into our hands Jules Legar!"

"But what is the plan?" asked the girl, with a touch of impatience.

Da Espares, with upthrust shoulders, looked from the one to the other. "It is a plan which we had thought it wise to keep a secret," he suavely explained.

"Mr. Manley has earned the right to be included in any secrets which may involve the capture of Legar," Margery Golden quietly assured the faintly smiling count, who bowed in acquiescence. And realising the note of authority in that reply, he outlined the plan in as few words as possible.

That plan, with Red Egan as their emissary, was not a complicated one. This renegade from Legar's gang was to go to his old-time chief and report that Margery Golden might be found at such and such a spot, at such and such a time. She would be alone. And to Legar and his men, waiting there, it would seem a simple enough matter to recapture the girl. But that capture would never be effected. For a squad of police would be held there, in hiding, and when the moment arrived they would promptly surround Legar and his men and put them where they belonged.

"In other words, monsieur, what we propose to do is to set a trap, and when this Iron Claw is about to gather in his prey, he himself will be gathered in."

"You propose to set a trap," repeated the incredulous Manley, "and you also calmly propose to take this unprotected young girl and use her as the bait for that trap?"

"On the contrary, monsieur, she will not be unprotected. Many duly appointed officers of the law will be there. And as I have already explained to her, I also will be there. And Miss Golden, I think, knows that I would readily give up my life for the sake of keeping her from harm!"

"Is that the way you feel about it?" demanded Manley, swinging about to the slightly frowning girl.

"Count Da Espares and I will carry out this plan, and we will carry it out, I hope, quite as successfully as we may carry out still other plans. And in the count's hands I shall always feel that I am fully protected!"

David Manley, thus dismissed, had the dubious satisfaction of knowing that he had once more made a mess of things.

Yet he did not remain altogether inactive. He watched his chance and quietly installed a dictaphone in the room, attaching the transmitter-disk to the underside of the desk ledge where Da Espares did most of his talking, and running his well-hidden wires down through the floor to a linen closet, which the ever-dependable Wilson threw open for him.

There Manley made the discovery that police headquarters had actually been communicated with and that the faint for Legar's capture, however its end, was intended to carry every sign of sincerity.

Before another hour slipped by, however, Manley made two further

discoveries. The first was that the appointed time for the coup had been suddenly changed, to an hour earlier. The second was that the trap for Legar was not to be set along the wooded road leading up to the clubhouse of the Greenock golf links, as first decided upon. But Margery Golden was to motor alone to the west end of the turnpike bridge and there encounter her old-time enemy of the Iron Claw. And the police, Da Espares assured her, had been duly warned as to the change of location.

Manley, on overhearing that declaration, promptly called up headquarters and made the startling discovery that no such message had gone in to the authorities there.

In five minutes he was in his own car, hastening to a conference with central office itself. In another five minutes, on learning from Wilson over the wire that Da Espares and Margery had already left the house in the limousine, Manley had his car filled with armed plain-clothes men from the central office and was speeding out through the city as fast as a motor could carry him. As they swept up the dusty approach to the bridge they even saw that they were none too soon.

For already, in the bright afternoon sunlight, they could make out a glimmering limousine as it came to a stop at the end of the bridge. They could see a somewhat hesitating and white-faced girl step from this limousine at the same moment that they caught sight of a group of men emerge quickly from the shrubbery at the end of the bridge itself.

These men, spreading out fanlike, swept past the limousine in which Da Espares and the chauffeur were still seated. Four of them, rounding the car, cut off the girl's avenue of retreat. Another four advanced on her from the bridge-end, at the same time that a fifth man leaped to the running board and started to struggle with the chauffeur.

Even as he stared at that quickly shifting scene Manley could make out the figure of Legar himself. He could see the Iron Claw reach out for the startled figure of the girl, crouched back against the bridge railing, even as his own car-wheels leaped from the approach to the bridge timbers themselves. He could also make out Da Espares' sudden leap from the waiting limousine. Manley, on beholding this, gave a cry of warning to the plain-clothes men about him, for he could plainly see the glint of a revolver in Da Espares' hand. But Da Espares, as that car of deliverance thundered on across the bridge, did not turn to face it. Instead, he fought his way through the circle of burly figures surrounding Margery Golden. He fought and shouldered his way through to the side of the girl even as Legar reached for her shrinking body. He struck blindly at that outstretched arm, struck still again at Legar's face, at the same moment that Manley's car shuddered to a stop and the armed men from its tonneau leaped into the fight.

It was a brief fight, but a bitter one, and much of it escaped Manley's attention. The one thing that held him transfixed was the sudden vision of Da Espares dodging through the iron girders in sudden pursuit of Legar, as the latter, breaking free from his enemies, ran to the opposite side of the bridge. There, seeing retreat on either quarter already cut off, that master criminal nimbly mounted the iron railing and gave one glance towards the water below him. Yet, as he poised there, ready to leap, Da Espares leveled his weapon and fired.

Manley could hear the shrill scream of the girl, and the shouts of the startled men, the great splash of the tumbling body as it catapulted down in the black-running water. The next moment the captain and his uniformed squad from the Greenock clubhouse were charging across the bridge, joining in with their plain-clothes colleagues already forcing the last of Legar's adherents to flight. And as Manley made his way toward the glimmering limousine and Margery Golden he could hear the latter's nervous sobs as she leaned weakly against the bridge railing and wept.

"Did you kill him?" she asked with a voice tremulous with horror as Da Espares stepped to her side. "Your enemy is dead!" was the latter's quiet-toned reply. "He sank at once. And this time he will never return."

The gallant Count Luigi Da Espares, in view of his much-talked-of victory on the Turnpike bridge, found himself forced into the not unbecoming role of a hero. If that discreet nobleman

took advantage of the high esteem in which he momentarily stood to push through to completion certain arrangements for the costume ball on which he seemed to have set his heart.

Knowing what he knew, the secretary still regarded that impending function as danger in disguise, just as he still nursed very substantial doubts as to the actual death of Legar.

So fixed was Manley in his suspicions, however, that he insisted on a conference with Enoch Golden himself. From that conference he wrung small consolation for his suspicions.

Manley, in fact, had given up any hope of further argument on the question, when a trivial yet disquieting incident occurred, and in occurring brought about a slight change in Enoch Golden's attitude. This incident involved the receipt of a strange missive bearing the signature of that elusive interloper in the affairs of the house of Golden known as the Laughing Mask. It read as follows:

Count Luigi Da Espares is not only an impostor, but also your enemy. And as a friend I herewith warn you that he is not to be trusted.

Even this epistle, which bore only the emblem of a Laughing Mask for signature, might have been accepted as of no great importance, had not Enoch Golden been the recipient of still another communication. This time it was a telephone message from a stranger, acknowledging himself to be an active colleague of the Iron Claw's.

"Legar may be gone," said this unknown voice over the wire, "but his work is going to go on, and don't you forget it! You still hold that chart. If the chief didn't get his chart, before he cashed in, I'm the guy who's going to get it!"

"All right," was Golden's shouted response. "You come up here and get it! And at the same time you'll get what you deserve!"

Then, having slammed down the receiver, the deliverer of that ultimatum promptly sent for his secretary.

"I want extra guards put around this house!" was Golden's command. "And I want nobody to come into it who can't be accounted for."

"Tonight will be a hard time, I'm afraid, to put that order into execution," explained Manley.

"What do you mean by that?"

"You can't give a masked ball and put every guest on a microscope-slide as he comes in!"

"Manley, how are we to know just who or what those guests are, if they're coming into this house with all sorts of make-up on?"

"That's exactly what I've been trying to make you see for the last four days!" was Manley's reply. "And it's exactly what that man Da Espares has been maneuvering for, or I lose my one last bet! And if this man Legar is still alive, all we've been doing is putting a strip of red carpet down for him to walk on!"

"Well, I'll be at the other end of that carpet waiting for him!" was the old fighter's thunderous retort.

"That's exactly what I want you to do, what I ask you to do. That's our one chance, if what I suspect proves to be the case! You can disguise faces, in an affair like this tonight, but you can't disguise a lost hand."

Golden stood slowly shaking his head up and down in comprehension. "And if our Iron Claw is there, Davy, we'll give him a welcome that he's going to remember!"

Two hours later, as Enoch Golden stood with his daughter at his side receiving their guests, it would have taken a particular penetrating eye to detect any darker undercurrent of intrigue to that rippling tide of color and mirth which eddied about them. So punctilious was Golden in his hearty hand-grasp to each of those incoming visitors, that Margery herself made note of this newer phase in her father's character.

Side by side with a Flemish nun walked a Paris Apache, then came a Montenegrin peasant and a new-robed Oriental Swami, then a red-headed pirate and a velvet clad Venetian Doge. Then, following a man on "lifters," who laughingly proclaimed himself to be Hully Gee, the Chinese Giant, came an equally tall figure in a gold-braided Arabian burnoose. This figure, for all its height, was strangely stoop-shouldered, moving with a dignity of step which went well with the voluminous drapery in which it was clad. And Manley watched closely as this stately Arabian chieftain, bowing

gravely to Golden, reached out two ungloved hands to greet the two hands which his host extended to him. About these hands he saw at a glance, there could be nothing doubtful.

But Manley had little time to give further thought to the scene, for at that moment he became aware of the fact that Da Espares had slipped away to another part of the house—and during that night, Manley had determined he would keep an eye on his enigmatical foreign friend. But instead of following Da Espares, on discovering him stepping quietly into the deserted library, the alert-eyed young secretary promptly retreated to the quarter where the receiver of his dictaphone was concealed. There, on placing this watch-case receiver to his ear, Manley had the satisfaction of catching the faint hum of voices. Much of that guarded talk taking place in the library Manley could not overhear. But he caught enough to arouse his curiosity.

"Then the plan has worked?" asked the anxious voice of Da Espares.

"Without a hitch," answered the



A SCENE FROM "THE IRON CLAW," CHAPTER No. 8, (PATHE)

other voice. "The girders have been cut through and the bomb placed!"

"And the clock fuse adjusted?"

"Yes."

"But what was it set for?"

"For the stroke of twelve!" answered the unknown voice. "By that time the crowd will be at the table eating!"

"But how," asked the anxious voice of Da Espares, "could we get Legar inside?"

The sound of a triumphantly quiet laugh came over the little instrument.

"Legar is already here!" announced the other.

"Hush! Not so loud!" warned Da Espares. And from that point on it was only broken phrases that trickled into the hidden listener's ear.

"Come as an Arab chieftain."

Niccola the Dago acrobat on his back. . . yes, under cloak. . . could hold out both hands. . . and never even suspected. . . being watched. . . can't afford to lose this time!"

Again came the sound of the quietly triumphant laugh. And it was Da Espares' voice that sounded clearly the next moment.

"But how did he work that bridge fall?"

" . . . long dive. . . came up under a lumber schooner's stern and hung to rudder chain. . . down with tide. . . an hour later. . . swam ashore. . . launch to Oyster Joe's!"

Manley did not wait for more. Midnight, he knew, was already too perilously close for half measures. By the time he reached the upper floor, in fact, he found Enoch Golden already heading the grand march to the great table running almost the full length of the huge room opening off the conservatory. The next moment he saw Da Espares himself step hurriedly, yet smilingly to the side of Margery Golden and take their places in that gay-colored line that rippled with laughter and movement as the orchestra once more struck up. Then, remembering, what he had overheard about mysteriously weakened girders and planted bombs, Manley likewise remembered the newly installed vault and the fact that Legar's final object was the possession of a certain paper which that vault held. And he slipped out through the door, and on through the empty conservatory, frantically wondering just what his first move to avert that impending catastrophe should be.

The figure which intervened in that crisis, however, was a much more picturesque one than the slight figure of a young private secretary in

somewhat disheveled evening clothes. For when the merriment about the great crowded table was at its height an unexpected and uninvited guest strode in through the wide door and confronted the company there assembled. This figure wore a dust-stained motor coat and cap. But the most conspicuous feature of his attire was the yellow mask which covered his face. Equally conspicuous was the huge blue-barreled revolver which he firmly held in his right hand. This weapon, in fact, glinted menacingly in the strong light as the stranger's left hand was suddenly lifted for silence.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he proclaimed in a clear voice, "this intrusion, I fear, may shock you. 'But you are about to be shocked in a much more serious way. On the stroke of twelve there is to be an accident here, perhaps something much graver than an accident, in which it is my great desire that you should not participate! So I must ask each and every one of you to leave this room, and this house, as quietly yet as quickly as possible! Every one,' repeated that authoritative-voiced intruder as Da Espares

and unreasoning rush for the door, courtiers and nuns and peasants and Apaches and Geisha girls in contending flurry of finery and frightened faces.

For a minute or two the master of the house struggled in vain to stop them. Then his attention was directed towards the Laughing Mask, for the latter, advancing with a quick stride to the man in the burnoose, jerked aside that flowing garment and revealed Legar himself, Legar with a sinisterly seared face and an iron claw at the end of his right arm. And the same moment that this movement was taking place, Da Espares himself, with his eyes always on the Laughing Mask, stole quick step by step towards the door on his left. He had reached that door before his enemy detected him.

The man with the revolver wheeled about and fired as the Spanish knight in silk and lace dived through the opening. Legar, seeing his chance in that division of interest, charged boldly through the damask-laden table, scattering silver and glass and flowers as he went. In another breath he had reached the conservatory, where, a second or two later, his iron-shod arm could be heard falling through the fragile barrier of glass between him and the outer world. And by the time Enoch Golden reached the spot his enemy had vanished.

Yet in almost the same breath the Laughing Mask had leaped in the opposite direction, in pursuit of the fleeing Da Espares. But that flight, wherever it led or might have led, was interrupted by a sudden detonation that shook the great house to its foundation. There was a roar of falling girders, the splintering of wood, the rumble of a great avalanche, as a seventeen steel vault, deprived of its supports, crashed down through the flimsy flooring, carrying dust and debris and tumbling pieces of house hold furniture as it went. Nor did that massive thing of metal stop until it bedded itself in the broken cement flooring of the cellar below. Then above the rattle of falling plaster and echoing showers of scattering brick-brac rose the quick cry of hurrying voices calling for help.

Golden, staring dazed at the great room through which sudden ruin had erupted, was scarcely conscious of the frightened girl clinging so forlornly to his arm. He was scarcely conscious of the throng of servants and watchmen who ran back and forth through the dusty rooms. He quaveringly helped his daughter to a chair. She started wide-eyed at Wilson as the latter led David Manley, limping a little and much disordered as to apparel, into the room.

"Is anybody hurt?" asked the white-faced girl.

The ever dependable old butler looked at Manley, who in turn looked away.

"I'm sorry, Miss Margery," Wilson hesitatingly explained, "but it is the Count Da Espares!"

"You mean he is?"

The old butler nodded.

"I'm afraid so, Miss Margery. They have just found his body, crushed under the vault!"

(To Be Continued)



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The New Hat Modes

By
Lady Duff-
Gordon



This Turban Is Equally Appropriate for Street Wear or for Skating

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By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

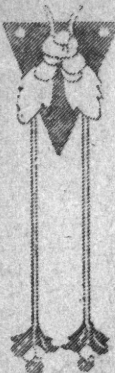
THE trend of the modes in hats is toward the small sizes. Most women are aware that the small hat is not as "youthful" as the large. Those women who cling to their youthfulness of aspect as a drowning man at a straw forewear the small hat because it is suggestive of the old woman's bonnet. Those who are more analytical explain that they do not wear the small hat because, having no brim, it affords no shade for the face, so throwing the face's lines and hollow places into strong relief.

The hats shown on this page are specimens of smart small hats that are favored for general wear. The attractive turban looks equally well with a trotteur costume or skating garb. The crown, of light velvet, is surrounded by a broad band of moleskin, superimposed on which are silver ribbons and rosebuds.

The saucy felt hat of a light shade has a dauntless upturned brim, fastened at the side by a cockade of metallized ribbon. The crown is defined by skunk fur.



A Smart "Two-Story" Hat, Suitable for Street, Matinees, Tea or Luncheon Parties



A Specimen of the Saucy Felt Turban Shapes That Are Generally Becoming and Adapted to Many Occasions



The sailor makes a vigorous claim for the maintenance of its popularity. It grows larger. In many instances the brim is upturned. Fan-like ornaments of color contrasting with that of the hat are used for decorations. The style of sailor hats most in demand at the moment are of the Spanish type.

The shirred cap is one of the favorites of the season. Made of silk or velvet, it is a dainty headdress, extremely becoming to the youthful face. If the youthful face is a pretty one, the becomingness is still more pronounced. The caps, which are modifications of the recurrent "mob" type, are especially appropriate for evening wear.



Overland Invades Capital Of Moors

One of the most arduous motor trips ever undertaken was successfully accomplished recently in Morocco.

The trip, from Tangier on the Atlantic coast to the inland city of Fez, was made by the Tangier Overland distributor in an Overland Model 82. The distance covered totaled over five hundred miles and the time spent en route occupied from July 28 till August 2.

The trip is particularly interesting in that it marks the first passage between the two cities of any vehicle on wheels and the first entry of a motor car into the ancient and sacred capital of the Moors.

The trip was made over sections of camel and mule tracks. Only twenty miles of the whole distance could be called "road." The tracks were unconnected, and in many instances were entirely lost.

The road conditions may be imagined when it is stated that the continuous jolting of the car entirely severed a stout leather strap that was used to hold two spare wheels on the rear.

The road conditions, in themselves, would be sufficient to deter many stout hearts from the trip, let alone the ungoverned nature of the country through which the trip was made, for the oleanders flowering on the river banks might well have served to con-

ceal a band of robbers. Indeed, the Red Mountain ("Akba El Hamra"), which once sheltered the famous band of Raisoul, was one of the sights of interest encountered, and the tourists passed through the old lair of the famous Saliee pirates.

Native guides had to be relied on almost entirely, and in many cases the guides themselves furnished much of the uncertainty. In one instance guidance was most affably proffered by two strikingly handsome Arabs—men of unusually fine physique. But, fortunately for the travelers, their knowledge of native customs read in the scars on the Arabs' noses the brands of men of uncertain character.

The car furnished a source of great wonderment to the natives, especially when traveling at night, as was sometimes necessary. The headlights, which were visible for a great distance ahead, caused the car to be branded as an unholy travelling light.

The trip was an unusually severe test of a car's performance; steep hills were climbed and rivers were forded, and in many cases marsh land and sand made heavy going for miles at a stretch. But the car worked beautifully; so well, in fact, that immediately on completion of the return to Tangier it was sold for full list price.

with his car disabled, but substituted for Wilcox in the latter's car in the twenty-first lap.

Wilcox was declared the official winner of the race, and the new speed record of 85.55 miles an hour for the 402.248 miles of the course will stand in Wilcox's name. Aitken's time, credited to Wilcox, was 4.42.47.

The winners of the first, second and third places all averaged better than the former grand prize record of 77.22 made two years ago on the same course by Eddie Pullen.

Those finishing after Aitken, their times and average speeds were:

Cooper, second, 4.48.59; average, 83.72.

Patterson, third, 5.09.38; average, 78.13.

Roads, fourth; time not announced. Rickenbacher, driving for Weightman, who withdrew, and Cody were flagged while running.



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Four Dead In Motor Car Race As A New Record Is Made

Santo Monica, Cal., November 18.—Driver Lewis Jackson and three other persons were killed today in the Seventh Annual International Grand Prize Automobile Race, which was won in record breaking time on the Santo Monica course by Johnny Aitken, driving as relief for Howard Wilcox.

The Dead
Harold Edgerton, Los Angeles, spectator.

Lewis Jackson, Los Angeles, driver.
J. B. Jenkins, motion picture camera operator.

Unidentified woman, lemonade vender.

The Injured
John Ghianda, Los Angeles, Jackson's mechanic.
Aitken dropped out in the first lap

J. S. Hannigan, Los Angeles, spectator.

Jackson, a Los Angeles driver, on his thirteenth lap swerved into one of the palm trees lining the course. The car uprooted the first palm tree it struck, overturned a lemonade stand, killing the woman in charge, crushed Jenkins against a second tree, which was broken off short, and wrapped itself about a third tree.

In this wreckage Jackson was crushed and his body nearly cut in two. His mechanic, Ghianda, was thrown out and escaped dangerous injuries. Edgerton was struck by flying parts of the wrecked car. He and Jenkins died an hour after they were taken to a hospital.

Hannigan also was struck by parts of the wrecked car. He will recover.

Have you heard that

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1916

20 Years' Development Of The Motor-Car

(From The London Times)

London, November 14.—The British motor industry celebrates to-day the twentieth anniversary of "Emancipation Day" (the date of the abolition of the Red Flag Act) for the Locomotive on Highways Act of 1896 passed the House of Lords on August 14, 1896, and became operative "on the expiration of three months from the passing thereof." Before this it was an offence to drive a "locomotive" along the public highway at a greater speed than two miles an hour, or to ignore that section of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, which required that "at least three persons shall be employed to drive or conduct such locomotive, and that one of such persons when the locomotive is in motion shall precede by at least 20 yards the locomotive on foot."

Officially the motor-car may have been born in Great Britain on Emancipation Day, but the records insist that the self-propelled road carriage was by then a vigorous and promising though unofficially recognised youngster. There were in 1896 several far-seeing members of the Commons who recognised that the existing law was smothering a promising invention, and they fought hard to secure concessions on behalf of the new vehicles. Other members were influenced by the pressure brought to bear by threatened vested interests and by considerations of public safety which seemed in danger of numbers of powerful, fast-moving, mechanically propelled road carriages were allowed unrestricted freedom of the roads. Enthusiastic pioneers outside Parliament had seen that it was necessary to educate public opinion to the value of motor-cars, and Sir David Salomons had organised in 1895 a gathering of motor vehicles at Tunbridge Wells, where five machines, including a motor five-engine, were solemnly put through their more or less successful paces.

In August, 1897, a meeting was called by Mr. Frederick E. Simms to form the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, and he advanced £800 for the purpose. Lord Carnarvon, General Sir Arthur Ellis, and the Hon. Evelyn H. Ellis were appointed to the organising committee, and Mr. Roger Wallace, Q. C., became the first chairman of the club. Mr. Claude Johnson was appointed first secretary, and, backed by an enthusiastic band of workers, an ambitious program was formulated, which proved of great value in assisting English designers and builders, and in educating public opinion. In the previous year the famous Emancipation Day run from London to Brighton had been held, and of the 52 entries in the event barely half started and less than 25 per cent of these reached Brighton. The Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association, of which Mr. E. S. Shrapnell-Smith was secretary, in a series of trials held in 1896, also did much to impress on the public mind the importance of power-propelled vehicles.

The legal speed, after the abolition of the Red Flag Act, was 14 miles an hour, reduced by the Local Government Board to 12 miles an hour, and this restriction remained in force until 1903, when, largely owing to the efforts of Lord Montagu, a 20-miles-per-hour limit was conceded, and it became necessary by law to register every motor vehicle. Even the first concession of 12 miles per hour was enough to

spur on the pioneers to greater efforts, and hill-climbs, speed tests, and competitions of many kinds continually held were of great value in educating both the Press and the public and in giving the builders of the cars practical experience.

A Famous Trial

In 1900 the famous 1,000-miles Reliability Trial was suggested, and was made possible by the financial assistance of Lord Northcliffe, to whose foresight and assistance both motoring and aviation owe a debt which can never be repaid. The event was organised by Mr. Claude Johnson, and proved the most successful one of its kind held up to that time. In all the big towns through which the vehicles passed exhibitions of the machines were held, and in this way an unsympathetic Press was partly converted, and the public at length realised that the motor-car was entitled to serious consideration and recognition, having proved itself to be no longer a toy of the wealthy. All kinds of machines, from small-powered tricycles to high-powered cars, took part in the trials. Mr. Claude Johnson drove a Daimler car, the late Hon. C. S. Rolls a Panhard, Mr. S. F. Edge a Napier, and Lord Northcliffe a 12-h.p. four-cylinder Panhard, which was then considered to be the finest motor vehicle in the country.

No review of motoring progress during the last 20 years would be anything like complete without reference to some of the pioneers of the movement and the cars they drove. In 1887 Colonel Sir Capel Holden, K. C. B., owned a four-cylinder motor-bicycle, but the Hon. Evelyn Ellis imported a Panhard in 1895, and in this year also the late Hon. C. S. Rolls was the owner of a 4-h.p. Panhard, while in the following year Mr. Frank Hedges Butler had a 1½-h.p. Benz, and Mr. S. F. Edge aroused enthusiasm by finishing second in the Paris-Marseilles race on a Panhard car. Sir Boverton Redwood owned and drove a 12-h.p. four-cylinder Daimler car in 1898, and in the preceding year the first motor-driven Royal mail van was licensed. In 1900 Earl Grey was the owner of a two-seater electric victoria.

The Automobile Club of Great

Britain and Ireland (now the Royal Automobile Club) reflects in its growth the progressive development of the motor-car in this country. Reference has already been made to its foundation. At the end of 1904 the club and the affiliated associations had a total membership of 6,031, while at the present time, although the exact figures are not available, the membership is certainly over 15,000, and the R. A. C. is probably the most representative and powerful body of its kind in the world.

British roads were not suited to high-speed driving, and so, with the exception of the track at Brooklands and the course in the Isle of Man, on which competing cars were restricted as to their cylinder capacity, the Continent supplied most of the road racing from which engineers and designers gathered so much valuable experience. The Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man was first held in 1905, and Mr. John S. Napier, driving a two-cylinder Arral-Johnston car, was the winner. In 1908 a 2,000-miles reliability trial was held under the auspices of the leading motoring organisation, and this served to emphasise the vast progress which had been made in the design and construction of cars. In 1909 the Road Board was established.

A Census of Cars

Lord Montagu was responsible over a period of some years for the collection and compilation of figures in regard to the number of motor vehicles in Great Britain. These he published under the heading of "A Car Census" in his journal, The Car Illustrated. Unfortunately the work was interrupted by the war, and the latest figures available date only to the end of 1914. At that time there were 536,747 registered motor vehicles of all types in the United Kingdom, and this represented an increase of 111,695 as compared with the preceding year. The total included 281,175 motor-cars, 233,381 motor-cycles, and 22,191 heavy vehicles. So far as commercial vehicles are concerned, later but unofficial approximate figures show that there are 4,000 of the lightest types of commercial vehicles in use, 25,000 petrol vehicles of a weight not exceeding two tons unladen, and 20,000 petrol vehicles of above this figure, while there are over 5,000

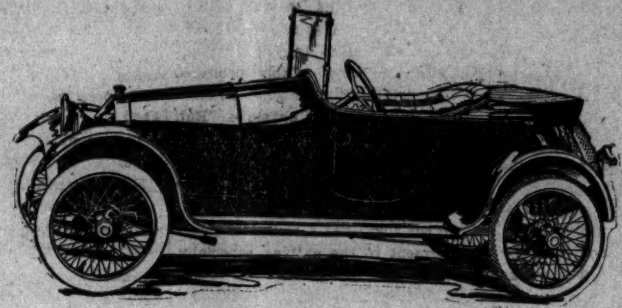
steam-driven commercial motors in use.

The development of the motor has received a severe setback since the outbreak of war, but there is no good reason to fear that British designs will suffer, for, although no vehicles are available to private users, it is unreasonable to suppose that the experience gained by makers under war conditions will not be applied to future designs. England still retains a reputation for building the finest cars in the world, and unused British built cars have been sold abroad during the last year at prices over £2,500.

To allow for the full future development of the motor-driven vehicle better roads and cheaper fuel, preferably British produced, are needed. The roads must be strengthened and improved; but less will be heard as time goes on of the need for special motor roads, for every road will be a special motor road, owing to the elimination of the old-fashioned means of locomotion and transport.

Future design is difficult to forecast, and although it must be admitted that the car of 20 years hence will have little in common with the car of today, improvements will be gradual and in the nature of 1 per cent changes, such as the gradual perfecting of "driver-proofness," unless some such revolutionary invention as the petrol engine itself be introduced.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the trustees of The Motor Museum announce that the Royal Automobile Club, the Automobile Association, and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have each undertaken to pay one-fourth of the cost of storing and maintaining the collection of historical British motor-cars during 1917. This collection was formed by Mr. Edmund Danglefield some five years ago, and after being exhibited at premises in Oxford-street was placed at the Crystal Palace. The Admiralty required the space there shortly after the outbreak of war, and the collection now remains in store in London.



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Ask him to drive the car through crowded streets, up steep hills, through deep sand or mud. See how easily and efficiently the Hupmobile does these things. Notice at the same time the comfort

table Hupmobile riding qualities—the deep, soft cushions, the large tonneau, the absence of vibration from the motor even at 50 or 60 miles an hour. Your eye will appreciate Hupmobile beauty of design and finish.

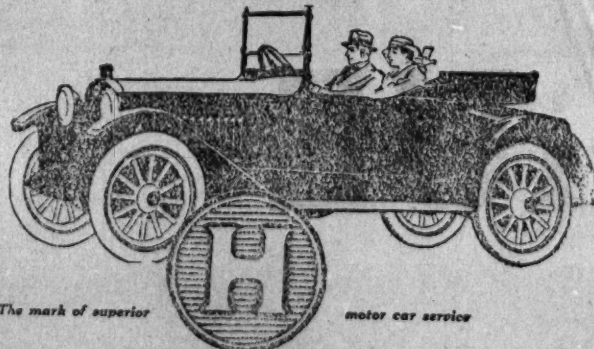
Consider, too, that the Hupmobile has a four-cylinder motor that will give you no trouble and many miles per gallon of petrol—that it has the strength and dependability of that first Hupmobile that went around the world in 1909.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m. m. bore, 140 m. m. stroke. (3½" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, ball-bolt lined. Lower wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 580 x 120 m. m. or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 520 x 120 m. m. or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rim-type carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

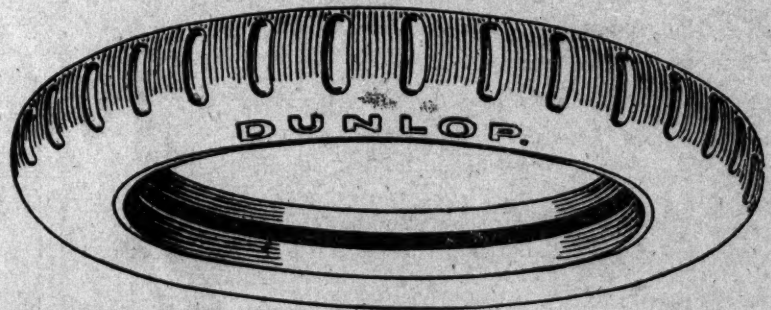
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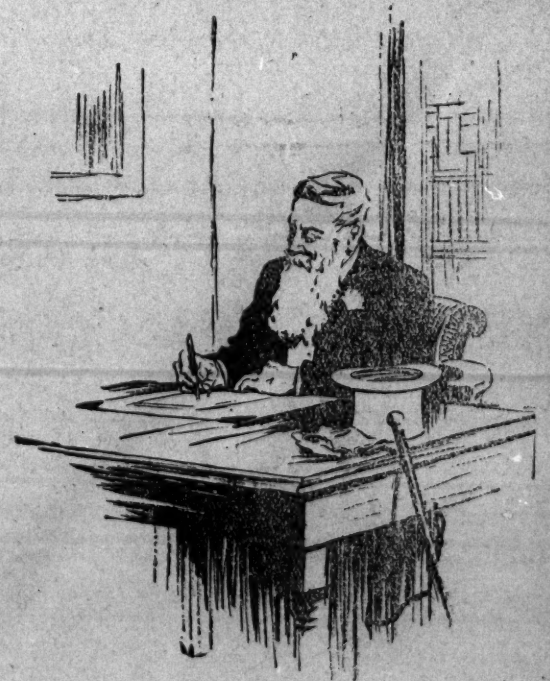
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Always Pass Up 'Old Man' Tires

They May Look Good on the Outside, But They Are Gone Inside

By Barton S. Brown

When a misguided motorist buys a cheap "swindle tire" that looks to him, on the outside, as good as any of the standard makes and rolls blithely away in his car congratulating himself on being a smart bargain hunter he is the most badly fooled man in the world. His security and high spirits generally last from ten minutes to half a day. For when the tire blows out all the high opinions he has of himself blow out at the same time and he is lucky if he is not hurt.

For ten minutes to half a day, depending on whether he gets a regular "swindle tire" or one that by mistake has proved a little stronger than the other members of the family, this motorist imagines he is riding on a new tire. In reality he is riding on a fabric, the bone and sinew of every tire, that has seen from 3,500 to 5,000 miles before it is sold to him as new. The only thing new about it is a thin rubber tread on the outside and a thin layer of new material on the inside. They completely hide the bruised and rotting fabric that has already had the life bruised out of it by long and faithful service. They give a youthful appearance to a poor old tire which should have been permitted to pass its last days in peace and quiet. This decrepit old man tire with its rickety insides is able to lean up against the wall in the showroom and look fairly presentable in its clothes of a youthful cut. But when he gets out into the dirt and is given a few hard knocks he collapses almost immediately. Good looks don't give mileage. One gets mileage from the inside fabric.

There is a mistaken notion that the tread has an important bearing on the quality of a tire. The duty of the tread is simply to take up the road shocks with a certain amount of resiliency. The carcass, on the other hand, is the very backbone of the tire. Upon its strength depends the life of the tire. So what chance has a motorist who buys a dead carcass wrapped with rubber? In most instances he doesn't get even "an old man tire," but only a tire mummy; the only difference between such a tire and a human mummy being that the latter has been dead longer and does not have his rest disturbed.

Consider the tire carcass for a moment as it is put together by the regular manufacturer in the first place. The selection of the material is of first importance, and therefore Sea Island cotton is used because it is very tough. Then the various layers of this expensive material are "frictioned" together with thin layers of pure gum. Lying between the piles of the fabric this gum makes a strong shock resisting structure. Everything must be firm and tough. The least bit of fabric separation is the beginning of the end of the tire. The most important purpose of the tread is to keep moisture and sand and dirt away from this carcass and to absorb severe shocks. While such a standard tire is in its prime it meets all the requirements demanded of it. There is no weak spot. Each part is doing its work up to the full measure of its ability. It lives a decent life and gives a decent amount of service. Then when its day is done it is sold for junk to men

who are eager for its poor old worn out body. It probably has been bruised and twisted and weakened here and there after its long service. There has been not only a general deterioration from age resulting in the "friction" being dried out but the fabric has become separated, and through old cuts in the tread water, sand, dirt and other foreign substances have done great damage to the carcass. In other words, the tire is dead.

This is the kind of material the swindle tire maker uses in the construction of the tire he sells to you as new. He figuratively washes this old tire's face and hands, puts on new clothes—a tread and an inside layer of new fabric—and the poor old carcass with from 3,500 to 10,000 miles already to its credit is rolled out to you and you receive it eagerly and consider that you have been real smart to get a "nice looking new tire" for little more than nothing. Your troubles begin immediately, and is there any reason why they should not?

If it were possible to make good tires for \$8 or \$10 apiece don't you suppose all the big standard factories with a capacity of 12,500 tires a day would make them? Isn't huge production responsible for the low price

of the Ford car? Then how can a coterie of job lot swindle tire makers, with no facilities at all except nerve backed by a firm belief that the public is easy, make \$8 and \$10 tires that are good? They can't do it, and don't do it. They don't fool themselves. They know what they sell is no good and they also know that you will buy it. Now what are you going to do about it? It's up to you.

A HYPHENATED TALE

She took a seat in the Pullman car; (Oh, the gold she paid in feet!) But the seat was made for Six-Foot-Two.

Two, And she was Five-foot-Three.

The Inn was stately through and through.

She paced its halls with glee; But she found out that its mighty chairs

Were not made for Five-Foot-Three.

In the motor-car she sat her down. How she slipped and she slipped—ah me!

On the seats all made for Six-Foot-Two, And not for Five-Foot-Three.

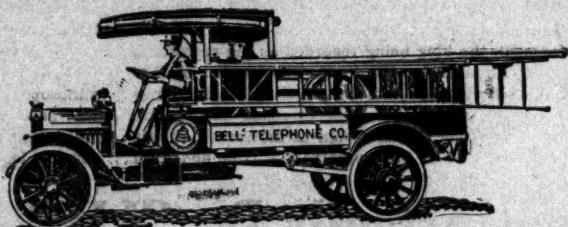
Oh, the giant sofas! the monster chairs!

Gorgeous they are to see, But they all are made for Six-Foot-Two—

Never for Five-Foot-Three!

KATE UPSON CLARK.

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MANY NEW CARS IN 1917 AUTO SHOW

Demand for Space So Great That Engineers Are Trying To Find More Room

New York, November 12.—Every inch of available exhibition space in the Grand Central Palace, a total of 112,000 square feet, occupying four floors, has been allotted to exhibitors for the automobile show January 6 to 13, and there is a big waiting list of concerns who would like to show their products. Show Manager S. A. Miles is doing his utmost to provide space for late applicants and has had engineers in the Palace trying to arrange for additional space. For the first time in the history

of the national shows all the space allotted to car exhibitors has been filled, and at the first drawing. More than this, it has been found necessary to take space on the fourth floor usually given over to accessory displays in order to accommodate ten makes of cars. When the allotment and drawing took place several weeks ago ninety-eight makes of cars were assigned space. Of this number seventeen will make their first appearance at the national shows, being cars that have come upon the market during the last year.

The accessory section of the national shows will be greater than ever. The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers allotted space to 115 of its members, and to this number have been added 130 concerns, not members of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers who will exhibit at the national show.



Model 75 B

Model 75 B Touring Car Tls. 1,550
Roadster " 1,500

The Sensation of the Year

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You must see it to appreciate its beauty.

Its distinctive light grey finish and symmetrical body lines command attention everywhere.

And when you ride in it you will understand why this car has been the sensation of the year.

For it has a powerful engine. It has cantilever rear springs and 4-inch tyres.

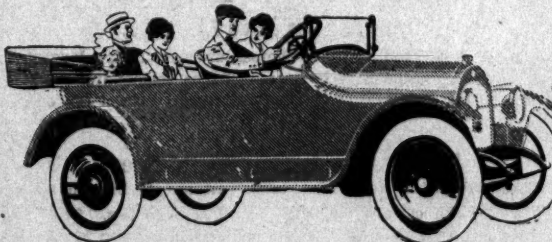
Moreover it is completely equipped—you do not have to buy a thing extra.

We will be glad to demonstrate this car for you and your family—to show you the many improvements and advantages it has over other cars of its size and price—to prove to you that it is the biggest value of the year.

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Model 84-B

The Willys-Knight five passenger touring car, 114 inch wheelbase, Knight type engine.



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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

How We Learned to Like to CARRY STICKS

WHEN the up-to-date young girl carries a graceful stick up and down the avenue she little dreams that the fashion she is following dates back almost a thousand years to the time when Queen Constance of Arles, wife of King Robert of France, carried a very elaborate stick crowned with an elaborately carved bird.

Both men and women in all classes of society delighted to carry canes in the age of Louis XIII, when hollow canes were used by the beaux to send sugar-plums to their chosen ladies. The style persisted under Louis XIV, and canes became even more elaborate. Under Louis XV, canes grew to great lengths, and when Lafayette returned from America he chose a very long stick, to add dignity to his stride and appearance. With the Revolution in France came a similar revolution in sticks, which became much shorter, and this style of carrying a stick has persisted to our day among men, though women have affected it only lately.

Woman has wielded the cane, according to history, on more than one occasion, even when she did not carry it for decorative purposes. Among the Greeks when the women saw a bachelor walking along the street it was their privilege to beat him with sticks until he had run beyond their reach. We are not told that this was an effective means of compelling every man to marry, but it was considered the duty of every good citizen to take a wife or pay the penalty.

Possibly the cane in the hand of the modern woman might be interpreted as a threat—if either the men or the women knew this ancient custom.

A huge mass of literature has grown up around the stick or cane, for it is held to have been man's first mark of intelligence and authority. An old legend has it that when Adam was driven from Paradise he

asked how the was to defend himself from the wild beasts and was told to take a branch of a tree. The branch immediately dropped its leaves and he had a weapon. When the lion attacked him, Adam beat him on the nose and as he roared in pain and slunk away the other animals were greatly impressed and the dominion of man was established for all time.

Among ancient Babylonians no man could go out without a stick. It was the distinctive mark of all dignitaries. Fathers of families carried sticks of special shape which represented the sceptres of these kings of the fireside. No one was allowed to go on the streets without a simple stick; but each one had some mark to indicate the station of the wearer.

Among the Arabs the stick was also obligatory, bearing the mark of the family and tribe.

The Greeks carried sticks bent into the form of a crozier, and at Athens, when a man was about to go on a long journey, the friends and family came together and poured libations upon his stick. The stick was even used as a symbol of betrothal among some nations, where the maiden and the man took half of



What Happened When the Philosopher Aristotle Dropped the Stick Which Symbolized His Wisdom, Threw Himself at the Feet of a Beautiful Woman and Foolishly Promised to Obey Her Every Command.

a stick, broken at the betrothal, and brought the two pieces to the priests, who joined them end to end at the wedding ceremony.

Readers of the Bible will remember the important part played by the rod of Moses—how it was changed into a serpent before Pharaoh, and how, when he held it out over the Red Sea, the waters were divided, so that the Israelites went through on dry land.

The ancient Egyptians regarded the stick as the emblem of authority, and when they worshipped the sun they gave him a stick, celebrating the "Feast of the Staff of the Sun" in early October. It is found that the stick itself, as the emblem of authority, was worshipped in some places. The sceptre of Agamemnon, preserved at Chirona, was the chief divinity of that town. This was a long rod, armed with an iron point, in the form of a lance, and was worshipped under the designation of "The Lance."

It is undoubtedly true that the symbol of authority was first of all the implement of power. The King was the man who could, and the weapon by or with which he fought and prevailed soon became the sceptre of authority. The early kings always claimed to have descended from Hercules, who was famous for his club, symbol of his strength.

One of the Greek poets says of the pike carried by Achilles that it was so heavy and strong that no other Greek was able to use it.

It is undoubtedly true that among prehistoric men, and perhaps for many centuries in the early history of more civilized mankind, the stick was the first and only weapon.

The sceptre is but the survival of the lance or club, suggesting the power of the chief or king, and commanding reverence on that account. Losing the character of force material, the sceptre was soon made not of wood, but of brass, silver, gold and even set with precious stones. As this symbol of authority the word sceptre is first found among the Greeks, from whom it was borrowed by the Romans.

The sacredness of the sceptre was a still later development, the king being regarded as the representative of God and the sceptre as the symbol of that divine authority. Subjects delighted to touch or kiss the sceptre, and if the king extended the sceptre to touch any one it was a sign of his favor. It was Napoleon who said: "The sceptre is a man, and I am

Once More Spreading to Women as Well as Men

that man," which is really a fine summary of the history of the sceptre.

The use of the stick in strange and often superstitious ways seems to have developed naturally from the idea of power associated with it. Circe was supposed to turn men into brutes, and in the Bible the stick plays an important part. The prophet Hosea upbraids his people for believing in sticks, saying: "My people ask counsel at their stocks, and their staff declareth unto them."

Wood has always had a strange connection with many current superstitions. Even to-day, when anyone wishes to avoid the evil of stating that they feel well, they rap on wood three times, even though they do not know why. There were very famous sticks preserved in some of the churches and monasteries. At Tolentino was a stick which the monks claimed had once been used by the devil. If anyone touched this stick he would be safe-guarded against any attack of evil spirits, was the belief of the people round about.

They had their divining rods, too, in the Middle Ages, by which they found out not only the place of buried treasure, or of water, but also through which murderers might be followed. It is claimed that Mahomet's stick is still in the Mosque at Medina, and it is regarded with great reverence.

The philosophers of old Greece were known by the sticks which they carried. A rather humorous tale is told of Aristotle, who was approached by a very beautiful young woman while he was walking and meditating in his garden. She urged him to go down on all fours, that she might ride on his back. When the philosopher was in this undignified position, and she was belaboring him with his stick, a loud laugh was heard, and there stood Alexander the Great, who had come to learn wisdom of Aristotle.

New Ways to PREVENT LEAKY PENS

TO many people it seems very peculiar that a fountain pen will sometimes leak when standing upright in the pocket, but this action is something science can easily explain.

The heat of the body causes whatever air there is in the fountain pen to expand and to try to get out. If there is anything in the way of this expanding air that it can push out it will proceed to do so.

Now the only thing in the way is a small amount of ink in the tiny tube attached to the pen point. This small amount of ink is therefore pushed out. If a pen is in frequent use the point can be flooded in the above manner many times a day. But remember that the temperature of the air inside the pen has to be raised to do it, so anything preventing this will prevent the flooding.

One way to get around the difficulty is to keep the pen practically full of ink all the time, so there will not be any room for air. If there is only a small quantity of air in the pen—and this will be so if the pen is full of ink—then it will take a great deal of heat to make this air expand enough to do any damage.

Another thing which is responsible for trouble with a fountain

pen is the habit of some users to leave the pen open all day. This, of course, allows dust to collect on the moist point and soon a cake of ink-mud is the result, and the pen works badly. The pen should always be closed when not in use.

Still another thing about a fountain pen that some users do not know is that there is a tiny pin-hole in the cap used to close the pen with. The hole should at all times be open, as it serves a very necessary purpose.

Let us suppose that it is not there and see what would happen if the pen became hotter than it was when the cap was put on. The air inside the cap would try to expand, but not being able to get out to the atmosphere would seek the partial vacuum possibly existing inside the pen and would go through the little feeder into the pen and add some of itself to the air already in the pen till the larger pressure was equalized. Now upon removing the cap, this air pressure inside the pen (which disappeared upon removal of the cap), would immediately proceed to shove some ink out and flood the point.

There is one maximum danger point in the amount of ink present in the pen, and that is to have the pen, filled with ink to just

above the feeder tube as the pen stands upright. In this event if the air above gets hot, it will press no more ink than that in the feeder tube out.

To go back to the ventilating pin-hole in the cap, this should always be kept open. Look at your pen now and if this hole is clogged with dust stick a pin through it. This will let the air inside expand into the atmosphere if necessary.

Science Now Knows--- Which Horses Live Longest.

IT has been discovered that gray horses are usually the longest lived and that roans come next in order. Blacks seldom live to be over twenty years old and cream-colored horses rarely exceed ten or fifteen years.

The Danger in Raw Vegetables.

LETTUCE and other vegetables eaten raw are a common source of infection with certain forms of intestinal parasites. They should never be used without thorough washing and disinfection by immersion for five minutes in a solution of one part of peroxide of hydrogen to ten parts of water.

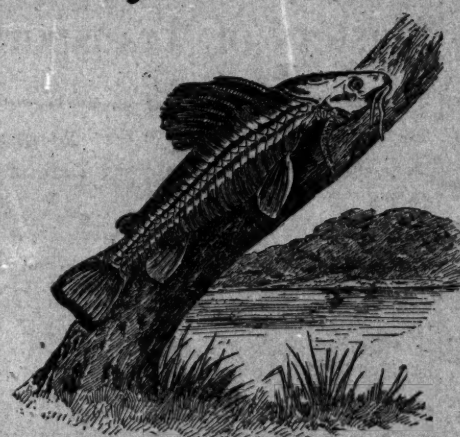
How Postage Stamps Spread Disease.

EXPERIMENTS in the laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania establish the fact that postage stamps do carry germs, and may therefore be classed as a disease-spreading danger. In forty-eight tests out of a total of fifty, bacteria were found. The fact that in only two cases were the germs of a malignant type does not lessen in any degree the danger that lurks in wetting the gum with the tongue.

for migratory purposes; sometimes to catch insects upon the beach.

The curious climbing fish of Brazil goes farther, and actually climbs trees, so that frequently, when a hunter shoots at a bird in a tree he may find that he has also brought down a fish.

One of the varieties of fish noted for its habit of taking long excursions on the land is the odd little "marbled" angler. It shuffles itself over the ground by means of its stiff and spiny pectoral fins, supporting the rear portion of



The Queer Brazilian Fish That Climbs Trees

its body by its tail, which also assists in its locomotion.

The marbled angler, however, is not a perfect example of "fish out of water," for its fins bear more or

less of a resemblance to embryo legs, and it requires but little imagination to make a caricature of a foot out of the fan-like spread of the lower part of the fin.

The true "climbing fish" or "anabas" of Brazil shows no such undeveloped organs of locomotion, but literally climbs good sized trees by means of its scales and fins.

Travellers through tropical waters are familiar with the beautiful little "flying fish," which leap out of the water and "fly" with such force and swiftness as to carry them a distance of seventy or eighty yards over the surface of the water.

When seen from the deck of a steamer their numbers and their graceful flight cause them to resemble a flock of small, light-colored, low-flying birds, although their "wings" are merely their upraised pectoral fins, which add to their bird-like appearance in flight.

Even HALL BEDROOMS Have MOODS

ROOMS, like the French language, have two distinctive genders—masculine and feminine. Occasionally one discovers a neuter room, but this is usually the barren species found in certain lodging houses adorned by significant signs in front. A room, occupied, always betrays its gender, whether the clue is but a hairpin or

a collar button!

Aside from gender, rooms also have psychic characteristics. These may not be noticeable to the casual observer or even to the occupant, but the room nevertheless has a "mood" all its own, and this may be melancholic, optimistic, or even clairvoyant.

People have gone mad in certain types of rooms; others have "seen ghosts" and heard silent voices. Some rooms never permit their occupants really to relax in them, and no matter how tired the unfortunate tenant is on returning from his work at night, he finds it mentally impossible to sit for any length of time and read, or write, or rest.

The psychic atmosphere of unrest which the room imparts drives him outside to seek relaxation in diversion and amusement, and it is only when he returns too tired to remain awake that the room's maddening "mood" has no effect upon him.

A man once installed himself in a "furnished room" of this type in a strange city. He had never been subject to nervousness in his life, but at the end of a month he discovered that whenever he entered his room at night it was physically impossible for him to sit quietly in a chair and enjoy an after-dinner cigar. Some intangible thing—what it was he had not the faintest idea—made him pace about the room, and often, in a fit of restlessness, go out for long, fatiguing walks.

But one evening a friend of his man dropped in to see him. On en-

tering the fated room he threw up his hands and emitted the word, "Whew!" Pressed for further details, he explained: "The wallpaper, man, it's wild! How do you stand that blood-red glare? It's like a red rag to a bull."

The occupant, admitting that he, too, had been wild ever since taking possession of the room, began at once making preparations to depart. And that night, like the Arab, he folded his tent and silently stole away.

Color and its harmony in decoration and fixtures of course play an important part in the atmosphere of any room. The restful room is the one wherein nothing forces itself upon our vision or feelings. Its soft-hued papering is a background, not a foreground, and its "personality" does not try to dominate our own.

Too many pictures are inadvisable; too much furniture, or cluttered bric-a-brac, is stifling. The restful room is certainly not an overworked room.

The confirmed bachelor would feel like a bull in a china shop if he had to exchange rooms with an old maid, even for one night. The spinster might stand it by reason of the satisfaction it might give her curiosity, but when this was once appeased, the atmosphere of the masculine room would pall upon her terribly.

Rooms occupied by married people, of course, are different, since their gender is compounded, and concessions are made by both parties. But this is merely one of the phenomena wrought by marriage.

Why MEN WEAR BUTTONS That Have NO EARTHLY USE



A Sixteenth Century Coat Showing the Long Opening Up the Back That Could Be Closed by Buttoning.

EVERY man's coat carries at least a few buttons which serve no useful purpose except ornamentation and which, so far as that goes, could easily be dispensed with. Why tailors persist in continuing to put on these utterly useless buttons has never been explained, but it has been found out that each of these buttons recalls an interesting chapter in the previous history of men's coats.

The two buttons found in the middle of the backs of cutaway coats as well as on the heavy overcoats worn by policemen and soldiers probably trace their origin back to the days when every coat was slit far up the back for greater convenience when riding a horse, as nearly everyone then did. These slit—sometimes bore as many as six buttons, so that they could be buttoned their entire length when their wearer was on foot.

The buttons which adorn or encumber the sleeves of coats, according to the way you look at the matter, are said to have had their origin in a French general's effort to break his soldiers of the habit of wiping their mouths with the sleeves of their uniforms. He found this could best be done by sewing on to the sleeves rows of heavy brass buttons.

This is one explanation, but a more reasonable one is that back in the seventeenth century, when coats were heavily embroidered and faced with the most costly material, it became advisable to permit the cuffs to be buttoned back out of harm's way when eating or working. This led to the turned-back cuff which has become more or less of a permanent institution, and although the buttons are no longer necessary to hold the cuff in this position they still remain.



The Swallowtail Coat Was Evolved from the Habit of Buttoning Back a Full Skirted Coat in This Way When Men Rode Horseback.

In old days, when horseback riding was almost the only method of travelling long distances, the skirts of coats were equipped with buttons so that they could be buttoned back to protect the delicate facings from contact with the horse's sweaty body. At dances this same thing was done in order to give the legs a chance for freer play.

This buttoning back of the coat was what

led to the evolution of the swallow-tail or cutaway coat from the full-skirted coat.

During the Middle Ages men grew so vain that the more buttons their clothes were loaded down with the better dressed they thought they were. An Englishman named John Brandon, who died in 1634, refused to wear a coat whose sleeves did not have at least forty buttons.

Just How FAST NAILS GROW

IT has been estimated by a scientist that in a lifetime of seventy years a man grows nails which, if it were possible to preserve them uncut, would reach the length of seven feet nine inches.

Exactly on what argument this statement is based it is difficult to say, for a little observation will show that during the greater portion of a man's life he cuts his nails on an average once a week, and at each paring removes a sixteenth of an inch, or the equivalent of a quarter of an inch per month, working out at three inches a year. This would give him a growth of seven feet five inches during the thirty years he lives between twenty and fifty.

In the other forty years, when the growth

is less rapid, he would certainly produce four feet of nails, so that eleven feet is a better average for the nail-producing capacity of a man.

It should be noted, however, that the growth of the nails on the right hand is, in most people, more rapid than those on the left hand, and it may be that the scientist in question has based his argument on the slower growth of the left-hand nails.

Another curious point is that the rate of growth of the nails depends directly on the length of the finger; thus, the nails on the two middle fingers of men grow more rapidly than those on the first and third fingers respectively, and these in turn are more speedy than the little fingers.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1916

ST. XAVIER LOSE TO RECS BY 2-1

School Play Well But Are Always Behind in Hard-Fought League Match

THEIR 2ND BEAT CUSTOMS

American Club Defeats Wilmington; Men Are Showing Much Improvement

The only first League match yesterday was on the Rees' ground between the S.R.C. and the St. Xavier's and, after a hard fought game, the Rees won by 2 goals to 1. Wigton won the toss and elected to play with a strong wind in his favor. The Rees were without the services of Wade and England, while the St. Xavier's had to play without Oliveros, Gioulis and L. Encarnacao.

During the first half, the ball was continually in the St. Xavier's half and good play by Elliot, Encarnacao and Noodt prevented the Rees from scoring for over half an hour. After 40 minutes play, Wilson received the ball and, from a good center, Brandt scored with a low shot.

After this reverse, the St. Xavier's strove hard to equalise and were eventually rewarded for their efforts. Gutierrez obtained the ball and, passing Hansen, centered to McLachlan, who scored easily. From the kick-off the ball was again brought to the St. Xavier's territory, but, despite the efforts of Brandt, Wilson and Dawe, no further scoring took place and the teams crossed over with the score 1 all.

On resuming, the St. Xavier's at once took up the attack and for a while the ball was in the Rees' territory. Ollerdesen's powerful kicks relieving the situation. The Rees strove hard to increase their score and, were it not for the sound defense of the St. Xavier's, they would certainly have piled up four or five more goals. Brandt had several opportunities, but Bretfield was playing a good game and brought off some beautiful saves.

On one occasion during a melee at goal, Brandt obtained the ball and in an exciting moment sent in a swift shot, which Bretfield saved splendidly.

Shortly after this Brandt had only the goalkeeper to beat, but his shot was saved just in time by Elliot, who rushed in. These beautiful saves were loudly applauded. After thirty-five minutes had passed, Wilson again scored from a pass from Dawe. Dawe raced down the line with the ball and centered to Wilson, who shot hard at goal, the ball traveling to the far corner of the net.

After this second reverse, the St. Xavier's tried hard to equalise and had hard luck in not scoring. Gutierrez received the ball and sent in a beautiful center to McLachlan, who had only the goalie to beat, but slipped and the opportunity was lost. The game shortly came to an end and the Rees won a hard-fought contest by 2 goals to one.

For the winners, Ollerdesen was safe at back. Wigton and Hansen were hard workers and in the forward line Brandt and Wilson played a hard game. Dawe sent in some fine centers, but could not do much, being carefully marked by Noodt.

For the St. Xavier's, Elliot and Encarnacao played a sterling game at back, while Bretfield was very safe at goal. In the half-way line, Collaco and Noodt played a good game and Gutierrez was the pick of the forwards.

Mr. Landers refereed the game and gave evident satisfaction.

St. Xavier's 2nd v. Customs

St. Xavier's met the Customs at Hongkew Park yesterday afternoon and beat the Maritime men by 3 goals to nil. The Customs won the toss but the College boys were at once upon the offensive and within two minutes had scored. After a little ding-dong play the Xavier eleven again scored and before the whistle blew for half time had beaten the Customs custodian on two more occasions thus being four goals up.

When the game was resumed the Customs played up better and were unfortunate not to score once or twice, but they lost their chance, and then the boys got going with a

(Continued on Page 2)

LOCAL IRISHMEN WANTANS.V.C.CO.

Success of Scottish Company Probably Will Lead To New Effort

THE NUMBER SOUGHT

Believed That Campaign For That Many Would Be Successful

The S.V.C. has been going pretty well lately, with the addition of Scottish, Austrian and Italian Companies and the strengthening of the Reserves, but it is still a long way off what those who have the management and upkeep of it would like it to be. At the last formal inspection the corps had, the inspecting General from Hongkong made a stirring appeal to the Volunteers themselves to do their utmost to get recruits from amongst their friends and, so far as he was able to reach their ears, he called on all those not then in uniform to get into it as soon as possible.

Well, there was a mild boom and the suggestion came to this office that the best thing would be to extend the system of national companies. The CHINA PRESS took the matter up and found Shanghai held a very considerable amount of the coldest water—saying only in one direction.

Talk to a Scotsman of kilts and, be he from the Lothians or the hills, you have as good as enlisted him. The young Scots of Shanghai jumped at the idea, and, though the project hung fire for quite a while, it did eventually materialise and now the Scottish Company is the most picturesque and is rapidly becoming one of the strongest of the corps.

Other suggestions which we handled at the time included an Irish Company, this latter being left alone because gentlemen high in the councils of St. Patrick's Association emphatically averred that at the time there were not enough of them to form a company of the S.V.C. That was a long time ago, but the suggestion has come back so strongly and with such seemingly good chances of success, that we feel justified in giving it publicity.

The enthusiasts who came along with the suggestion were told that the matter had been looked into and that the answer then was that lack of numbers was the bar. To that they had a ready reply.

Recollection was referred back to the Irish meeting held at the Palace Hotel at the time of the recent Dublin outbreak, when a loyal address was telegraphed to King George from the Irishmen of Shanghai. All the men who attended then signed themselves as Irishmen and one who was at both meetings vouches for the fact that the room was fuller than it was last week at a meeting of the American Woman's Club, when there were over 200 ladies present.

Now, 200 is a mighty good crowd to recruit from, especially when the component parts are such energetic units of humanity as Irishmen. The last issue of the Hong List only gives "A" Company and the Reserves as having over a hundred men each and it is probable that, with the resignations of men gone home, their fine showing has fallen off.

Several companies parade between thirty and forty at full strength and doesn't it sound likely that, out of 200 or more, the Shanghai Irish could recruit at the very least fifty? Anyway, we vouch for the fact that some are willing to try.

Of course, all the 200 are not young men and some are past volunteering, but there are not the same restrictions here as to age that there are in the United Kingdom and the S.V.C. does not bar a man so long as he is physically fit to do the work—age does not count so much.

The Scottish had a big thing to get over in the way of expense, as they would have kilts, but they surmounted that. The Irish would not have to think of that. They would only have to put Piper

East China Intercollegiate Football Champions, 1916-17

Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College) Team



Third row: Messrs. P. C. Huang, K. T. Koo, K. J. Cyon, J. K. Ting, C. H. Hsu, (Manager).

Second row: Messrs. Y. C. Liu, C. Chen, L. Tsao, D. Su, L. T. T. Yang, V. T. Kwan, S. Y. Chang, A. H. Leslie, (Hon. Coach).

First row: Messrs. S. F. Chang, S. S. Lo, C. C. Ho, (Captain), D. Si, L. Lishon Lin.

Government Institute of Technology, (Nanyang) has now won the Eastern China Intercollegiate football championship three years in a row. They did not suffer a single defeat this year in the intercollegiate games. They scored 25 goals to 5 for their opponents. Mr. A. H. Leslie, the well-known Shanghai athlete and Scouting enthusiast, again coached the team to victory.

Sports Correspondence

Yesterday's Paper Hunt

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—The manner in which today's hunt was laid drives me to the conclusion that the foxes must have been smitten with that malady usually attributed to the humble hare in the month of March. How persons in the full possession of their senses and with the sole object of including a measly little ditch with banks rotten at the take-off and landing, could wilfully take the hunt through at least half a mile of market garden with vegetables in a state ready for market passes my comprehension.

Such damage is bad enough when market gardens have to be traversed as the only route to the only ford on a tidal creek. It seems about time that some regard was paid to the feelings of the peasant market gardener. Small wonder that the infuriated countryman digs pits, puts ropes and stakes in his land or besprinkles passing riders from a long handled scoop in revenge. The next thing will be the introduction of that awful curse to hunting countries, barbed wire, with the resulting maiming of pony and rider. Once get barbed wire in the country and a jolly fine pile of dollars it will take to get it removed.

Paying for damage done is all very well but who gets it in many cases? Not the cultivator but the village headman!

Little, I fear, cares the average Sunday joy rider also how many cabbage patches he canters over in the course of a morning. The least the hunt members, who are supposed to know something about the manners and customs of the hunting field, can do is to refrain from giving such direct encouragement to wanton damage.

I am, etc.,
"WAKE CROPS."

Begdon in kilts at their head and the rank and file would presumably have like "A" and "B" Companies, with a harp or the shamrock as a collar badge, which would be easy of decision and no more costly than any other rig.

These are the facts. There is enthusiasm and there are the necessary numbers. It remains for some of the leading Irishmen to talk the matter over and call a meeting as early as possible and before long there won't be a bird left in Jessfield, what between the war-cries of the Irish, the slogans of the Scottish, the whoops of the Americans, the whatever-they-are of the Chinese, the hurrahs of the English, etc.

Rowing Club Gymnasium Program

The Rowing Club Gymnasium is now in full working order and the splendid hall is being used to the best advantage by a large number of members. The Gym Sub-Committee has set aside three nights a week for games and three nights for physical exercises and gymnastics, etc.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. physical drill classes are held under the direction of Corporals Myron and McDaniel and they are well attended by both old and young members.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, basket ball games take place, and having practiced assiduously since the opening, the club has now invited "B" Co. (British) S.V.C. to play them at 6 p.m. on Wednesday next. A good game is anticipated.

Hockey New Year's Day

Public School Old Scholars

The old boys and girls of the Public School will have another mixed game of hockey on New Year's Day on the Polo Ground at the Race Course. The following have been selected to play:

Reds:—Misses C. Bowers (Capt.), R. Woodcock, E. Turner, C. Remedios, F. Lee, E. Remedios, Messrs. G. Madar, H. Rowland, G. Raeburn, W. Mooney, A. Madsen.

Blacks:—Misses J. Taylor (Capt.), A. Radomski, F. Madar, F. Ferris, S. Johansson, D. Madar, Messrs. B. Smith, F. Madar, C. Barradas, A. V. White, E. T. Nash.

Referee, Mr. F. J. Brand.

Today's Football

Customs vs. Jewish Recreation Club
Weather permitting, the above match will take place at the Hongkew park, today, at 3 p.m. sharp. Mr. G. B. Stormes has kindly consented to referee.

The Customs will line up as follows: Cross; Ulich, Schneider; McNeale, Canda, Nicholson; Smedson (Capt.), Baker, Nash, Anderson, Coates.

Jewish Recreation Club:—H. J. Sanft (Capt.), C. Fuxman, R. Komaroff, R. Moalem, D. Abraham, H. Abraham, J. Saltoun, S. Saltoun, S. Moalem, Misha, Nissim. Reserve: Whitbro.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Jan. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Jan. 6
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suokwa M. Jan. 8
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Jan. 1
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behie Jan. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. Jan. 7

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The Canadian mail of Dec. 25 was due at Yokohama on Dec. 29, and here on Jan. 1. Left Vancouver on December 15, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of November 23 was due at Saigon on Dec. 28, and here on January 8. Left Singapore on December 26, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

REJECT CHANG KUO-KAN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Peking, December 29.—The Senate has rejected the appointment of Chang Kuo-kan as Minister of the Interior, by 103 votes to 93.

HUNT PINK WON BY DR. C. N. DAVIS

Disqualification of Mr. Gordon Morris Secures Him First On Moniaive

MR. POTTER, HEAVYWEIGHT

Grouse Over 4 Mile Run; Kiangwan Meet Tomorrow, Another on Tuesday

First and foremost, a warning to the owners from the Captain-Superintendent of Police to instruct their mafios to lead ponies on the right side of the road, against the traffic, otherwise, one day a pony is going to be bitten by a motor car.

The brilliant sun and cold freezing winds gave way on Friday to lowering skies and rain, which were highly welcomed by the hunting community, providing the rain took its leave before 3 p.m. yesterday, which it did. A general groan was heard when the start was put up for Schultze Line.

Home country again! Is the hunt never to get away from it? The ponies are absolutely ashamed to travel over the same lines so many times and the riders are all suffering from ennui. But here's something to think about for New Year's Day!

Kiangwan, young fellow! Big jumping, lifebelts wanted—and periscopes! Start near Burkill's Bungalow, finish near the same place and please keep off the golf links, otherwise somebody will get strafed. Start at 3 p.m. There will be another hunt on Tuesday.

There was a big ring round the fire at the Race Club last night, blinding and stiffening in the most approved Flanders fashion. "We would not have gone out if we had known the hunt was only going to be a four mile run. We didn't even get hot. Strafe those foxes!"

It was a small field that turned up at Schultze Line and was sent away by the Master at 3 p.m., following a scent of red, white and blue. The country is so covered with paper that the next hunt in the home country had better be strewn with golden sovereigns.

The first jump on the line brought down three bold spirits, including Mr. Teesdale, who threw a delightful double somersault. Then they checked on the Suez Flats after the platform, the leaders making up their minds to go left over the platform, but shortly afterwards threw up their heads, though, had they gone a little further they would have caught the foxes behind a village, laying the finish!

Tally Ho! back to Barrier Creek Line, which is the biggest jumping in the country this year, causing an amount of grief. The biggest jump on this line is reckoned to be eleven feet, but it is the depth more than the width that makes it look formidable.

Another small check at the end of this line, the leaders running off to the right, probably on a trail laid by the Chinese. However, the right scent was shortly picked up over the platform to the left, down the reverse side of Barrier Creek, over the Bath Tub and so to Drop and Crawl, but, instead of taking the jump on the left before Drop and Crawl, the foxes laid the trail across the lava Grip, which, in times past created such havoc and responsible for several colts.

From Drop and Crawl and then, alas! over yards of cabbage, the hunt hurt the heart and jump that was one in the line.

on to Rub Here the general Heavy how

Basketball

Last night, there were two games played in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, both of which evoked a good deal of enthusiasm. The first was between the Y.M.C.A. Day School team and St. John's University. It was the first game of the season for the Y.M.C.A. boys with any outside team and they won it in a way that suggested much ability and staying power. In the second half St. John's did their best to prevent defeat, but the Y.M.C.A. had them to the end, and won easily.

Line-up:	Points.
St. John's:	
Tong, f.	6
Yang, f.	6
Lee, c.	—
Sung, g.	—
Tsen, g.	4
Total	10
Y.M.C.A.:	
W. Hsu, f.	4
H. S. Suvoong, f.	—
W. Kao, c.	16
F. Jul, g.	—
W. Jao, g.	—
H. Kao, g.	—
Total	20

The second game was between the Y.M.C.A. Day School second team and the Ching Woo Athletic Association and was a walk-over for the Y.M.C.A. boys to the tune of 35 to 2, Ching Woo's two points being the result of foul throws.

Line-up:	Points.
Ching Woo:	
W. S. Lee, f.	—
W. T. Liu, f.	—
S. J. Yao, c.	—
K. C. Chen, g.	—
S. S. Chow, g.	2
Total	2
Y.M.C.A.:	
F. C. Chang, f.	6
S. M. Pang, f.	1
T. S. Wang, c.	28
K. S. Wang, g.	3
L. S. Tzu, g.	—
Total	38

Galveston Beaten
A game arranged all in a moment and played at the Town Hall, yesterday, proved to be one of the snappiest of the season. The result was that the American Athletic Club beat the Galveston by 34 to 28. There was better all-round passing than has yet been seen and play was of a very high standard.

Everley was a sterling man for the Galveston, whilst Mead and Hall showed up strongly for the winners. They met again on Wednesday evening, at 8, at the Town Hall.

Line-up:	Points.
Galveston:	
Everley, f.	14
Leabass, f.	4
Dowling, c.	6
Dudley, g.	4
Neale, g.	6
Moodie, g.	—
Gayner, g.	—
Total	34

A. A. Club:	Points.
Rasmussen, f.	—
Sokaal, f.	—
Stuart, c.	—
Mead, c.	—
Hall, g.	—
Wilner, g.	—
Total	—

explored and was explored again yesterday.

Sharp left, across the Family Tree Creek wade and then away over the flats to the Slough of Despond. The hunt here was going at great speed and was very much strung out, with over half a mile between the first and last ponies, but the rearward never anticipated the finish was so near and did not have a chance, anyway.

From the high ground approaching the Slough of Despond platform, the flags could be seen at Pons Astorum, about a mile away and, of course, the first men through the wade had everything absolutely their own way. No. 2, H. T. had established a lead of perhaps 200 yards, but failed at Pons for some reason or other and thus missed his third win.

The foxes evolved a brilliant idea for the finish, to wit, a hurdle placed about ten yards after the jump, giving neither riders nor ponies time to collect themselves to take it. The result was that, by the time the last man passed through, that bally hurdle was reduced to matchwood—its proper fate. Nobody home but the hurdle and that's busted up!

Mr. Gordon Morris, on that good old pony The Plover, was first through the flags, but was disqualified for taking the bridge instead of the wade at Family Tree Creek. So Mr. Davis, on Montalve, gained his place and was accorded the seat of honor and the privilege of signing chits at the Race Club last evening.

Pons is a big jump and afforded the usual delicious delight to the assembled populace of China, man after man refusing, some going in and having a gentle bath, but the majority of the ponies took it cleanly and were then confronted with the remnants of that bally hurdle,

with points of timber sticking skywards, the sharp ends ready to impale any pony that made a mistake. Mr. Dalgleish was laid out on Pons Flats and his pony mixed it up very well with several riders at the finish and ended over the hurdle with a beautiful double somersault.

The run totalled four miles and nobody would have gone out to hunt had they known, but it had its consolations, namely, the busting of the win monopoly and the advent of a new winner, who is to be heartily congratulated on securing his pink at last. The card read:

1. Dr. C. N. Davis, Montalve.
2. Mr. F. W. Potter (heavy-weight), Bonnie Boy.
3. Mr. N. L. Sparke, Rubicon.
4. Mr. G. L. Wilson, Jammy Face.
5. Mr. C. Knight, Champagne.
6. Mr. A. M. Cobbett, Everingham.

Jeffries a Dairyman; Sharkey Runs a Cafe

Jim Jeffries is a real dairyman these days. Once the terror of all the fighting men, big Jim has fled away to Burbank, near Los Angeles, where he has stocked his 105 acres of land with 120 head of the finest Holsteins that money could buy. The other day Jeff paid \$3,500 for a Holstein bull. He intends to invest \$50,000 more in his pets.

"I'm just a farmer these days," says Jeff.

"I've moved up to Burbank in order that I could attend strictly to my plant and I intend that an occasional hunting or trout trip shall be my only diversion. I've spent \$20,000 on my plant, not counting \$20,000 that the house cost me. All my milking is done by electricity. In time mine will be the finest dairy in the West.

"Fights? Lands sake! I never think of them any more. Perhaps it's because the sport is under me here just now. I doubt if I ever be connected with it in any way again. Farming is my life, and I intend to top the dairy producer."

What of Tom Sharkey? Ah, the sailor man that is running a cafe in San Francisco. Tom is a profit in the famous boxing ring. He has the far heavier life for heavy-weight at the top of the list.

Then The Fun Began



Outsider Usually Wins Title in Ring, Says Tad

By Tad

It is seldom that a champion of the world steps into the shoes of the former owner, picked as the winner by the mob. They usually sneak in.

Jim Coffroth, who promoted more championship contests than any other man alive, said that stars "just dropped from the skies."

It was Coffroth who gave most of our older champions their first chance.

He had Jim Jeffries fighting at his club when Bob Fitzsimmons was parading around as the cock o' the walk.

Jeffries, a big, cumbersome boiler-maker, dropped into Frisco from Los Angeles and Coffroth put him on with Theodore Van Buskirk. Jeff cleaned up in jig time.

Henry Baker came along and then Choyanski and Sharkey and still Jeff looked fair. Billy Delaney, who at the time was managing Jeff, thought well enough of him to take his man East.

No one had ever heard of Jeff in the East, but Bill decided to pit his man against Bob Armstrong and Steve O'Donnell ten rounds apiece. Jeff boxed Armstrong and was given the decision, but refused to go on with the second bout, declaring that he had busted a thumb. What a panning the press handed him. It was awful!

Delaney took his boiler-maker back to Frisco and a year later came East again with him to fight the great Fitzsimmons.

The mob laughed at the idea and bet accordingly. Fitz fell victim to a left hook and his title flopped with him.

How Nelson Stopped Into Limelight Battling Nelson, another unheralded star, was a ham and egg fighter, boxing around the Middle West until he met a boy named Spider Welch.

The Spider had cleaned up well out West, and got as far as Salt Lake City, where he met Nelson. The latter took all the fight out of Welch in ten

beaten Joe Choyanski, but only a few in the West knew that.

One day he sneaked down to New Orleans and gave Jake Kilrain (who had just met John L. Sullivan) a boxing lesson. He then boxed an exhibition with Jim Hall, the great Australian.

He came to New York and boxed an exhibition with Mike Donovan, who had also met John L. Corbett was getting an eyeful all the time. After that he met Sullivan in an exhibition bout in Frisco. He was pretty sure of himself then and fought Peter Jackson the great \$1 round go.

Two years after he had boxed Kilrain, the foxy Corbett got a match with Sullivan and knocked him out, winning the title in 21 rounds—the greatest shock the boxing public had received in years.

Clubs Passed Up Fitzsimmons Bob Fitzsimmons blew into Frisco with a light moustache about the size of Charley Chaplin's and asked for a fight. He wasn't well known at the Pacific Club, where he tried to get on, so they passed him up. He went to the California Athletic Club, the big club then, and they insisted upon his being tried out. Eddie Graney, who was then the try-out lad, took Fitz into a private room and did as well as he could with the lanky Cornish smithy.

They put Fitz on at the next show with Australian Billy McCarthy, a sturdy, courageous, but very cross-eyed middle-weight. Bill was so cross-eyed that when he cried the tears ran down the back of his neck.

Fitz gave McCarthy an awful grueling, and after hitting him with everything except the bucket, finally won out in the ninth round. He met Arthur Upham after that, but was not considered a marvel of ring-craft.

Some months later Fitz eased into New Orleans and there met Jack Dempsey, the middle-weight champion.

He won handsily from Dempsey and continued his winning streak for six years when he met Jim Corbett, the heavyweight champ, and won from him in Carson City.

There's no question about the thing at all. They do sneak in on us.

Willard says that he'd hate to meet a man in the ring who wouldn't give him a good fight.

Some bird sooner or later will hop out of the dark and flatten the Kansas king just as sure as chickens shed feathers.

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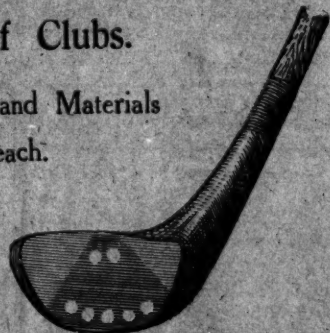
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THE TWO BANKS

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St. Xavier Lose To Recs by 2-1

(Continued from Page 1)

vengeance and put yet another four goals to their credit before no play was called.

Americans Doing Better

The American Athletic Club's game did not come off as scheduled, but they got up a scratch contest with the Wilmington and won by two goals to nothing. The Club showed distinct improvement on last week's work, there being far more combination.

Indeed, the first goal, notched by Rasmussen, was handed to him by some quite good team work. The second he secured on his own. They are going the right way, sure enough.

The Club will play the Wilmington again tomorrow, on their ground at the Race Course, starting at 2.30 prompt and for this occasion will be re-inforced by some good players from St. John's. The team will be chosen from Porterfield, W. P. Roberts, Mitchell, Desland, Cowen, Rosenfeld, Hall, Vanderbeek, Wooten, Ashley, Langley, Woods and Rasmussen.

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